FRIENDS, I am now about to write you my last letter before the representatives of the people meet in Parliament; and, curiously enough, although members of Parliament are called the representatives of the people, yet do the the representatives of the people, yet us the people constitute the only class in society not people constitute the only class in the constitute the constitute the only class in the constitute people sented in Parliament. Of course no one representation of calling fifty lords and of the people. However, you will see that I have included all classes at the heading of this letter, and, as I believe that there are many good rich men as well as many good poor men, Thave addressed all as friends. Moreover, I address you all as friends, because my own heart tells me that I would not do a cruel or unkind act even to the greatest enemy 1

quent higher price.

of all interests in the nation.

with 3,040L a year—that is the difference Peel's banking measure, and the consequent between equal and equitable distribution. And high interest-eight, nine, ten per cent., and costing the nation 1,950%, while living in a I am now about to show you, and to prove to even more—that he is enabled to make of the state of idleness and degradation. Now, see you, in defiance of the opposition of every man | confidence reposed in him, an amount of in- | my provision for those fifty heads of families, who ever wagged a tongue or held a pen, that terest, however, no part of which is carried to converted into cheerful and profitable labour this country, by a proper cultivation of its the credit of those whose money he speculates ers, snatched from degradation and thought resources, is still capable of making the rich with. richer and the poor rich.

It has been the practice of the Press to pro- house with gilded pillars and golden roof rulgate the most atrocious falsehoods about however, I now extricate myself from this the intentions of the democratic party, and it fragile edifice with this one single remark has been the folly of its readers to believe those upon its effects upon the landed interest of this

Press and by the Judges of the land, as the of wheat, as security to the fundlord for a Political creed of robbers; the intention of certain ticket as his share of the war tax; and, Chartism being, as stated by Judge Littledale, at the present price of wheat, and the present

hess of faction. But at length this one-sided ceed to unravel the great mystery of taxation, disbanding cut-throats and bludgeon men, of his landlord, or upon a short lease at a shouts of applause ever heard within those walls. Policy has broken down, and the people—that is, the industrious of all classes—have distored the utter incapacity of the representatives of luxury and idleness to legislate justly

| Content of the people of the

Theream Stewell Statesher

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1847.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Pive Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

Now, keep that apophegm ever uppermost of propping the present system, and while he that, from this source alone, I give the govern- who now has to make abatements, and many a fifty members of Parliament PEOPLE—in vour minds, repeat it after your prayers at is relying upon the spleen, the self-interest, the ment a nett rental of two millions four hundred one who cannot induce or force his tenants to thousand pounds now appears as the self-interest, the ment a nett rental of two millions four hundred one who cannot induce or force his tenants to thousand pounds now appears as the self-interest, the ment a nett rental of two millions four hundred one who cannot induce or force his tenants to thousand pounds now appears as the self-interest, the ment a nett rental of two millions four hundred one who cannot induce or force his tenants to

> tives of Labour to legislate justly for the la- him a clear, a simple, and irrefutable table, by bourer, without, at the same time, legislating which he may save the middle classes, the arissuppose that a man would rob himself."

the only remedy—bywhich the country can be ten millions per annum. The object of this letter is to whet the ap-bankruptcy, the shopkeeper from starvation, year, by a penny a week, or a penny a month, petite of both rich and poor for a beneficial the working man from death, and the whole of paid by the working classes, is gone out of faitems, covered in a large figure of rent; and all paid by an increased price—a fictitious price—an unjust price, given to the produce process of the previous Satur-that the owners of that property shall be as that, and thus warm up some of the cold and will work grudgingly, and thinks the of the land—ay, to all the produce of the day; and if there is any crime which society is allowed to relieve their property of the charge meat in the larder for the new guests that are working day too long; while, upon the land; for, although corn was the one thing more chargeable with than another, it is the nominally pretected, the protection of that crime of omission in having neglected to develow as thirty years' purchase—that is, that Let me ask, my beloved friends, what the work, works cheerfully, expends his strength article naturally led to the diminished pro-duce of all other articles, and to their conse-simple of all sciences and the most profitable have his poor-rates reduced to £100 a year, call it experiment—would be, when you now day too short. of all sciences: simple, because the meanest and that he shall be allowed to relieve his witnessed that wonderful and admired peace Again, the landlords, in their supremacy, capacity can aid in its developement; profital estate of that burden by the payment of which the MAN OF BLOOD has produced, a tax upon property, would enrich every class clipt the Irish parsons of twenty-five per cent. ble, because its developement must lead to the £3,000, which is thirty years' purchase upon through the anticipation of a hopeful future. of society, and, I believe, would do away with the of their incomes, and all this, I pray you to most beneficial practical results. observe, was in consequence of the political In this question is involved so many points

At last, however, the monied interest em- and character of the inhabitants. I am not ployed in commerce and manufactures became talking now of a primitive state, but I am contoo active and powerful for the sluggish clod- sidering the enforcement of the science as a poles. It was the war of a compact and dis- graft upon the present fictitious condition of ciplined body against a scattered and fugitive the several countries of the world. I shall con- this I shall illustrate by a most simple scale. race; it was the war of a strong, well-victu- fine myself, therefore, in this, my first address I will take fifty paupers out of the workhouse, alled garrison against its unconnected in-vaders. A placard upon the walls, the bell-country; and even here I find myself enve-and three children, and I will presume, man's ring, or an advertisement in the garri- loped in such a mysterious web of interest, though I think I am under the mark, that each son journals, brought all the forces of the garrison together, while the weakness of the leges immunities prescriptive rights and all pauper, in food, fuel, and raiment costs 2s, a house, the free ventilation, the free air of filehing agents for the strong, and the depregarrison together, while the weakness of the leges, immunities, prescriptive rights, and all pauper, in food, fuel, and raiment costs 2s. a country party precluded the possibility of its the absurd conventionalisms which are whim- head per week; and that the expenses of the presenting anything like a combined or discip-sically enough denominated signs of civilisa- establishment—poor law commissioners, and not injurious, liberty of man. This is what I propositions are simple and understandable, lined force to this marshalled army. Hence, tion, that I find it a herculean task. For in. their motley staff, master, matrons, schoolthe triumph of the active forces of commerce stance, as regards the currency, in my mind masters, chaplains, repairs, expense of buildand manufacture over the scattered bands of far and away the most important question, agriculture: and hence the transfer of Minis- even to the working classes, that agitates the stationary, and the one thousand et ceteras—cost give it up. terial power and parliamentary influence from public mind, although so apparently uncon- half as much as the food, raiment, and fuel, the latter to the former class; and, as a neces- nected with the happiness, comfort, and very that is 1s. a head per week—hence we have a sary consequence, hence the present distraction existence of those whose minds have been stu cost of fifteen shillings a week paid by the indiously kept in criminal ignorance upon the dustry of the country to support five unwilling Agriculture was a strong pillar, a firm subject. Alas! the working classes of this idlers. Now fifteen shillings a week is 39l key-stone, and its representatives were, for the country, never understanding the fact, or a year, and fifty families comprising 250 indivimost part, compelled to bend to sudden emer- never thinking of the fact, that a fixed value duals cost the country 1,950%. PER ANNUM. gencies and exigencies. It was a reality; but attached to gold, while a varied value is at as soon as it was replaced by a fiction the tached to produce, is as great an absurdity as whole superstructure began to totter, and the representatives of the fiction were compelled to resort to fiction after fiction, until the walls of produce at a fixed price during his life, without reference to the rise and fall in the The representatives of fiction were not as price of the raw material, the rise and fall in capable as the representatives of reality of wages, the rise and fall in rents, the rise and culties of the details, when every man's light patching, tinkering, and mending; and this fall in taxation, and the improvement in is measured, every man's letter is stamped nation is now brought to the very brink of machinery; while, at the same time, the every man's newspaper is stamped—every puff rain from the evil, unjust, and unequitable available circulating medium of the country, distribution of the national resources, as well required for the ordinary purposes of traffic, as from the fact that those resources have cannot be represented to the amount of ten stamped—when every man's book is stamped been capriciously, and not beneficially, culti- per cent. by the unvarying metal by which, vated. For instance, each class cultivated the whimsically enough, trade, commerce, manunational resources in that direction, and to factures, must be limited. Without mystifythat extent only, which would best secure its ing this subject of the currency, I can only say own profit; and, as a consequence, and a that, as far as my intellect can lead me to a melancholy one too, we find the capital of the selection of a choice of evils, I very much title deed and promissory note and bill of excountry, and the industry of the country, by prefer the principles propounded by the Antidegrees more and more applied to non-pro- Gold Law League, to those propounded by Sir every man's house, every rafter in his roof, and ductive and class-remunerating purposes, than Robert Peel, Jones Lloyd, and the Times. to re-productive and national-remunerating And here, in passing, allow me to call your we see, all we feel and touch is taxed—when Now I have explained the whole system for lent and childish manner, in which a nation's attention to the very whimsical, the very insoyou, and I will proceed to propound the only interests are sacrificed to the versatility and buried in the Exchequer—stamped, body remedy which statesmen, philosophers, and duplicity of the press, and the selfishness and learned men can possibly suggest. The great, cupidity of individuals. The Times has the paramount object of the government of a turned about like a weather cock upon this country should be, to cultivate the national vital question of the currency, and the reason, resources of the country, and to see to the as assigned by the best informed men in the equitable-mind, not the equal-distribution commercial world, is, that Jones Lloyd, the of those resources; that is, that, if in the probanker, has purchased that paper, and that he
cess of cultivation A is entitled to 60L a year,
is making not less than ONE THOUSAND

and B is entitled to 2000 a year,
is making not less than ONE THOUSAND and B is entitled to 3,000l. a year. A should POUNDS A DAY PROFIT by the contractory have them. not be stinted to 201. a year, and B rewarded tion of the currency, occasioned by Sir Robert

I am almost sorry that I entered this paper country:-To 'keep Boney out,' the landlords Chartism, in 1839, was described by the promised something less than seven quarters

In my several letters to Lord John Russell this laudable enunciation is now met with the cry of, 'the Law so surrounds you with difficul-upon the subject of Irish grievances, both in pended. the Land, because it is surrounded with the law's meshes and intricacies. Well, if you speak about the value of the Land, and not knowing your ability to purchase in 1639,

Now, take the sixty millions tunded by the constitution of the tenant and the labourer, without at the same time, improving the condition of locate each family, and you have four hundred to the landlords and the Irish You are plunderers—and if, in 1845, you devise of my life has been to purge my party and my dividuals, rescued from poverty and degrada- council are now gabbling about a complicated the means of purchasing it, you are offenders principles of the foul and ungenerous accusal tion, elevated to the rank of freemen, with a against the law. Hence, you find, that let the producer can be appeared by the poor man do what he will he is opposed by the poor man do what he will he is opposed by the poor man do what he will he is opposed by the poor man do what he will he is opposed by the poor man do what he will he is opposed by the poor man do what he will he is opposed by the poor man do what he will he is opposed by the poor man do what he will he is opposed by the poor man do what he will he is opposed by the poor man do what he will he is opposed by the poor man do what he will he is opposed by the poor man do what he will he is opposed by the poor man do what he will he is opposed by the poor man do what he will he is opposed by the poor man do what he will he is opposed by the poor man do what he will he is opposed by the find man data the product can man decay the product can man decay the product can man do what he will he is opposed by the first man decay the product can man decay against the law. Hence, you find, that let the tion, that we seek to elevate one class upon country worth living for, and worth dying for,

fact, the term 'people' has ever been used as night, and before you rise in the morning, and then reverse the apothegm—and say,

one of inferiority, except when those who rethen reverse the apothegm—and say,

of political faction, which will preserve the aslions a vore as a compatitive labour to:

In your minds, repeat it after your prayers at is relying upon the spleen, the self-interest, the thousand pounds per annum, while I relieve the pay, would never have a column for arrears; as,

of political faction, which will preserve the aslions a vore as a compatitive labour to:

I would have no objection to make the process "That it is as impossible for the representa- cendancy of his party-I will show you and

For the table, showing its application; and law, or the terror of the bayonet. ling, and interest, prosecutions, persecutions,

Now, my friends, let us see to its better application, and it will not do for any man to say to me "We are willing to pay this seven millions a year to secure a degraded competitive labour class, and of whose misery our anomalous profits are made up." It will not do to talk to me about the intricacies and the diffifrom every man's pipe is stamped-every man's quaff of ale, gin, brandy, wine, or whiskey is every man's dog, pleasure horse and carriage is stamped-every man's tea, coffee, and sugar is stamped-every man's loaf is stamped-every woman's dress, muff, stockings, bonnet, scarf and boa are all stamped—when every man's change are all stamped—when every brick in the floor he walks upon is stamped—when all man's birth, death, and burial, are one and all taxed as if he were born in the Custom House rich and idle may live in affluence—surely it is not complicating or rendering confusion more confused, to give up those complicated details, in order that the industrious producer may live "in the sweat of his own brow." I will not

We have, then, fifty families of 250 people lessness, and, as if by magic, elevated in the moral, social, and intellectual scale. Fifty heads of families located upon 100 acres of land, at two acres to the man, with a good substantial house and 201. capital to commence, would cost the government-

100 Acres of Land at £30, an acre... £3,000 0 0 Fifty Houses, at £70, a house ... 3,500 0 0 1.000 0 0 Capital, at £20. a man

at Warwick, on the trial of Lovett and Collins, price of consols—now that paper is convertible into gold—the landlord, instead of seven quartot the people. Since 1845—that is, since the ters of wheat, is giving thirty-four quarters of may be located as freemen and as task labourpromulgation of the Land Plan—the same absurdities have been promulgated, while, as a reply, the Chartists answer—"No; our purpose is, not to steal the Land, but to buy the Land at the improved value given to it consequent upon the want of it, and the desire for it;" and this laudable enunciation is now met with the

lions a year, as a competitive labour tax.

beneficially for all other classes,—as it is to tocracy and the working classes, the small item materials duty free, and a larger benefit from a thousand would ever be a day behind in the areflection on another man's character, I am sure of five millions per annum, and give to the go- co-operation, than I can build for 100%, and payment of his rent. And, if I am told that this you will declare the truth. I shall now proceed to propound the remedy vernment a nett and permanent income of over therefore I give the poor man a good house. system would be as capricious as the system of The government can buy land without end, the manufacturer, who undertook to supply his saved from revolution; the only remedy by Now, I am aware that crotchet-mongering and Merciful Providence !- just think that it customers at a fixed price for life, I answer; which the landlord can be saved from ruin, the is an exploded thing, and that the fascinating would only require eight hundred thousand that I am prepared to show that that difficulty merchant from failure, the manufacturer from propositions to raise hundreds of thousands a acres of the millions the poor have been robbed can be obviated by the substitution of a cornof, to carry out this holy, this God-like system. rent for a fixed money rent; and that it is And then, when we are searching the world for just that the tenant should pay his rent accordpetite of both rich and poor for a benencial the working man from death, and the whole of paid by the working classes, is gone out of a benencial the working man from death, and the whole of paid by the working classes, is gone out of a benencial the working man from death, and the whole of paid by the working classes, is gone out of a benencial the working man from death, and the whole of paid by the working classes, is gone out of a benencial the working man from death, and the whole of paid by the working classes, is gone out of a benencial the working man from death, and the whole of paid by the working classes, is gone out of a benencial the working man from death, and the whole of paid by the working classes, is gone out of a benencial the working man from death, and the whole of paid by the working classes, is gone out of a benencial the working man from death, and the working classes, is gone out of a benencial the working man from death, and the working classes, is gone out of a benencial the working t the sacrifice of one or other of those interests constituting the great whole of society. Thus, in their day of rampant and undivided power, the landlords always made good any constituting the landlords always made good any constituting the great whole of society. The science of agriculture is only in my simple table. Ine poor-rate is the most op- suppose unlock mass the most op- suppose unloc desciency in their rentals by a slice from a naked as the science of agriculture, and until weaker class; hence, the Corn Laws were a applied to practice, were as undefined and un
weaker class; hence, the Corn Laws were a applied to practice, were as undefined and un
script for six pounds—there's a million additional try more experiments, better cultivate, and nient?') I reply—Never.

applied to practice, were as undefined and un
script for six pounds—there's a million additional try more experiments, better cultivate, and nient?') I reply—Never.

Six pounds—there's a million additional try more experiments, better cultivate, and nient?') I reply—Never.

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Six pounds—there's a million additional try more experiments, better cultivate, and nient?') I reply—Never.

Six pounds—there's a million additional try more experiments, better cultivate, and nient?') I reply—Never. general delve into the pockets of all, to relieve profitable. The sciences of astronomy, of comparatively distressed, and increasing politic a man. "Oh! but the wheat may fail," another man's property; just as a man will! themselves from the consequences of the game geology, of mathematics, and of chemistry, the sciences of the game geology, of mathematics, and of chemistry, verty increases its demand upon decreasing quoth the tender hearted philanthropic political take more care of his own horse, or of his own economist. Well, but if it does, I answer, SLAVE, than he will of another man's horse losers. The Poor Laws, in their permanency dead letters; until, at length, we see in the their money, do him great injustice. He is, except when they took sudden nineteenth century the stretching powers of degrading, this respect destroying tax at seven peas, bacon, pork, beef, mutton, lamb, ride or drive a hired horse beyond his powers, service, than to use their on his own account. jumps (upon which occasions they fell upon the those several sciences, applied to the most as millions a year, we shall not, as an average, be milk, and butter, very good substitutes, won't while he would spare his own horse, because unoccupied farms)—fell upon the tenants. tounding purposes, and producing the most much beyond the limit; and what I propose, allfail. "Well, but," says another, "the 800,000 he would have an interest in his life and unoccupied farms)—fell upon the tenants. tounding purposes, and producing the most much beyond the limit; and what I propose, and astounding results. So will it be with agriso with land tax—so with county rates, church county rates, church land tax—so with land tax—so with county rates, church land tax—so with county rates, church land tax—so with land tax—so with county rates, church land tax—so with county rates, church land tax—so with county rates, church land tax—so with land tax—so with county rates, church land tax—so with land tax—so with county rates, church land tax—so with county rates, church land tax—so with land tax—so with county rates, church land tax—so with land tax—so with county rates, church land tax—so with land tax—s cess, and all other rates; they were incipient I believe, devoted more time and reflection to guished and abolished, and that the property mine shall be every grain an increase—thus I even inquire after the hired slave. would enclose your race-parks and your common Again, for the second illustration. The man purpose of Mr O'Connor or yourself; and most

the £100 a year; and, in case any landlord Ah! I have shown you a system worth living necessity of PoorLaws altogether, while it would should refuse so to relieve his estate, that for, a system worth dying for; I have tested leave the government over seven millions and power possessed by those landlords, and their consequent ability to live as freebooters upon the weakness, the compliance, and the industhe weakness, the compliance, and the industry of the ruled, who dare not disobey their
of agriculture must be carried out in each
the most runged and ble the government to dispense with the Income
the government £60,000,000 sterling, and thorny course. And having spent a life in
Tax altogether; a tax which, however intended as a levy upon profit, falls heavily as would relieve the agricultural classes and all this-mine, mine own-project, I would sacri- tended as a levy upon profit, falls heavily as

lions a year, give to the government an annual I am not an enemy to my class, while I am the question. income of 2,400,000 l., and give to an industrious stern opponent of that ascendancy and domipopulation of two millions, the free labour field, nion of class over class which compels the heaven, and the free and untrammelled, though dators and plunderers of the weak. If my

proposition, namely, the giving to the govern- ble distribution of the profits, to the enrichment an income of ten millions a year. I have ment of all and the impoverishment of none. shown you where the 2,400,000l. is to come | Then we shall live to see the day when the from in the shape of rent, and I will now show husbandman will cheerfully "live in the sweat you where the balance is to come from; and of his own brow," when he " is first partaker the value of the land, and the developements of the fruits of his own industry; and when of the science of agriculture, so presses upon his brethren in the artificial market will look med with every thought, that no argument upon him as a helpmate instead of a compewill more fully prove the value of the land titor; when we shall have religion without than that which I am now about to propound. NATIONAL EXCISE PARSONS; peace It is this :- That the tenant holding land under without blood; education without mental coa landlord upon his will, or at twenty-one ercion; TAXATION WITH REPRESENyears' lease, will give upon a lease for ever TATION; and law for protection instead of upon that land ten per cent. more than upon coercion. Who does not think such a system a capricious tenure. For instance, I hold a worth living for? who does not believe it hundred acres of land as tenant-at-will. It worth dying for, to bequeath, as a legacy, requires draining, but upon such tenure I will to generations yet unborn? not lay out my capital; and my landlord, being either tenant for life himself, and having but a slight interest in the improvement of his heir's property, or being too poor, will not per- read my two letters to my Manchester form the work; and the consequence is that the children. F. O'C.] land remains cold, sterile, and unproductive, closed against the labourer, and in an unprofit-

Again, he requires a new house, or a larger house, for an increasing family; but he props the old one, as he has no security for a return nor yet a man of hate, and I have pity upon money in the funds, or money in his bank, agents in Salford, in these words,which he would not hazard upon the will or some weeks ago I used to sell six or seven quires of that even upon the life of another, and very naturally prefers the certainty of three per cent. to the uncertainty of receiving a profit of ten, fifteen, or twenty per cent. upon the chance of And from all parts of the country I receive the the sound knowledge taught to the working classes, consists in the fact that they will not the sound knowledge taught to the working classes, consists in the fact that they will not the sound knowledge taught to the working classes, consists in the fact that they will not the sound knowledge taught to the working the market is stinted in its fair, competitive, and most remunerative channel. That is

provision for their families, out of their are your own destroyers! patent; and I am as convinced as that I am now addressing you, that the diversity of mechanical intellects applied to this Land Plan

tives of luxury and idleness to legislate justly or honorably for the producers of wealth. One honorably for the producers of wealth. Now, my friends, keep this apothegm in view, and never for a moment lose sight of it. Let it be a household phrase—that "It is as impossible for those who live upon profits made by Labour to represent the profits made by Labour to represent the "idbourer—as it is for the rictim to hay the farmer, as it is for the rictim to hay the farmer, as a means the interference of a hired State taste, without the interference of a hired State desert, a trading gratified; how the labourer would be employed; how the government would be employed; how the government would be encouled by this plan how the nation which would give to the government and works; double freight, double insurance, stated the interference of a hired State gratified; how the labourer would be employed; how the labourer would be employed; how the government would be enriched; and task his seat in the centre of the gallery amid the uproarious scelamations of the company as is severy means which his ingennity can devise for the gratified; how the labourer would be employed; how the government would be employed; how the government would be employed; and task his particular, and part propers of making known his wares, and part and task his is government would be employed; and task his particular, and task his in the desert, a trading gratified; how the labourer would be employed; the uproarious scelamations of the company as the propers of making known his wares, and part and task his is severy means which his intended show the government would be employed; and task his is severy means which his intended show the government would be employed; the uproarious scelamations of the centre of the gallery and the the kish is seat in the centre of the gallery and the the kish his seat in the desert, a trading proper of the abour the particular and task his in the desert, a trading proper of the seat in the desert, a trading proper of

I would have no objection to make the process Observe, my friends, that the government of ejectment more summary, more speedy; and parties on public grounds; but I am not the offender, will build a better house for 70L, with all less expensive, as I feel assured that not one in and when you are made the means whereby to cast

To conclude, then—this ten per cent., laid as wages, reduced household, or some other P.S. I will not be sacrificed by Hobson's sophis perseverance, to lead to the full develope-I now turn to the consideration of my second | ment of our national resources, to the equita-

> Your faithful Frend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR. [I hope my friend, William Grocott, will]

> > TO THE PRESS GANG.

You poor devils-I am not a man of blood upon his capital. Again, he requires more your families, and yet greater pity for those outbuildings-the very bank of the farm; but upon whose resources you must be ultimately he will naturally do without them rather than thrown. I have received a letter from one of invest his capital in so frail a tenure. He has the most respectable booksellers and news

Your obedient servant,

another enjoying it; and thus the agricultu- lachrymose epistles from the agents who used, the case of a tenant-at-will. Then suppose the case of a tenant holding for twenty-one waste paper, while the "workies" have disyears—this is his condition;—he will not ex- covered that the very atmosphere is tainted you may not lead them into an error by publishing a falschood. pend his money upon improvements, or freely by their presence and the beer is turned sour. upon agricultural labour: and if he does for I assure you, my "Good Ruffians," that even my upon agricultural labour: and if he does for the first fourteen years of his lease, he'll be sure to take it out of his land for the last seven years, by very naturally hoarding as much as he can and very naturally spending as little as he can.

I assure you, my "Good Ruffians," that even my do they intend to withdraw it, or any portion thereof, undevotion to my constituents, and my anxiety do they intend to withdraw it, or any portion thereof, undevotion to my constituents, and honestly in to serve the people zealously and honestly in parliament, shall not save you from the castigation to which your assassin-like brutality so justly entitles you. Don't think that I am one allowed the following as about to follow the following as about to follow the following and through your appoint the National Land and habour Bank, neither do they intend to withdraw it, or any portion thereof, undevoted the present state of trade to do so, for the support of their members out of employment; and, for your future consolation, I beg to inform you, and through you the public, that instead of withdrawing, the No.5 Nanchester Branch deposited £20 in the hands of Mr Feargus O'Connor, on Tuesday, when he was in Manchester and that several others are about to follow. Now another and a very striking reason why
the science of agriculture has not progressed

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the science of agriculture has not progressed

Now another and a very striking reason why
the science of agriculture has not progressed. the science of agriculture has not progressed as rapidly as other sciences, is this fact—that those who make valuable discoveries in other sciences are amply rewarded for them, they have more it was a life-interest, they have a have more it and a life-interest, they have a thought it was a life-interest, they have a life-interest. perpetuity in their discovery, because they this controversy, but you grappled with my make a handsome retiring salary, and an ample honour, and if you perish in the struggle you diately turned out of employ, and spies and informers

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

GRAND SOIREE AND BALL IN HONOUR OF THE RETURN OF FEARGUS o'connor, Esq., as member for NOTTINGHAM.

The friends of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., Having now shown you, very clearly and return of that gentleman as member for the borough

THE MANCHESTER MEETING.

MESSRS RIDER, HOBSON, AND OASTLER. We have been requested to publish the following

TO RICHARD CASTLER, FSQ. 3, Market Walk. Hudder-field Dear Sir, -William Rider is reported to have said, at a late meeting at Manchester, that when I first went to live at Leeds I requested you to lend me £10.; that you demurred, or refused to do this, but

sible to you. This statement evidently implies that you doubted my trust-worthiness. Will you be kind enough to say, per return of

offered to lend it to him (Rider) he being respon-

post, whether, in all our connection, both of abasic ness-kind and otherwise, you ever saw in me aught that would induce such a feeling, or prevent you lending me £10 (if convenient)? I am sorry that your name should have been thus dragged into a dispute I happen to have with other

Yours respectfully, Joshua Hobson.

TO MR JOSHUA HOBSON.

London, Nov. 8th, 1847. My DEAR 'Lab,'-I am grieved, more than I can express, that my name should be introduced into the quarrels about 'the Land.' However, your letter de-

trustworthiness," he was mistaken. In answer to your question, Whether, in all our connection, both of a husiness kind and otherwise, I ever saw in you aught that would induce such a Since, it seems, my name must be mixed up in

these disputes, it is but just that I also state, I am sure those persons who charge Mr O'Connor with an intention to defraud the subscribers to 'the Land This will serve an an answer to many persons who

have asked my opinion on that point. working classes, as to the integrity and honesty of heartily praying for the speedy and complete triumph of the 'Land Plan,'

I remain, my dear 'lad,' Your 'Old King, RICHARD OASTLER 3, Market Walk, Huddersfield.

TO THE EDITOR Sir,-In reference to the above correspondence, I have only to repeat (and on oath, if necessary) every word I stated at the Hall of Science.

Mr Hobson, with his usual sophistry, seeks to cover the real question in a cloud. Hobson would have it believed that he had funds, and that they went to support and uphold the Star. My object was to show the reverse. To prove that HE HAD NOTHING TO LOSE show. That Mr Oastler spoke jocosely no man can dispute who knows that genfleman. Ilis life has been spent in the labour of love-in helping the helpless. It is not in his nature to sue the shirt off classes to the extent of five millions a year. fice that life rather than see it strangled or a duty on labour, as every man who pays a stunted in its growth by all the intricacies of the direct income tax makes a profit upon reduced can have.

What Ridge is the profit upon reduced can have. Then, to keep my table clearly before you, I filching from the sustenance and comfort of My character is as dear to me as Mr O'Connoi's or show you how I relieve one interest of five mil- the poor. Thus, my friends, I show you that Mr Oastler's: as for Mr Hobson's, (!) it is out of the

THE LAND AND LABOUR BANK AND THE MAN-

asserts that, through his writings, the machine makers have withdrawn their money from the Land and Labour pant for; this is what I live for; this is what I there is now a sufficient amount of genius in devote my every hour of thought and labour to; this is what I will die for rather than by Landism, if directed by vigour, energy, and to my order at a labour through the influence of the 'Whistler.') It was to pay our treasurer money that we owed to him. The above sum was paid to my order at a moment's notice and four per cent. with it.

I should feel obliged to 'One who has Whistled at the Plongh' if he would state the truth and nothing more. Instead of whistling confidence away from us, he has whistled us into greater confidence with the Land Bank and its noble founder, F. O'Connor, Esq. We have £500 in the Land Bank and no idea of withdrawing it. I am, sir, yours, D. Schofield,

Secretary to the 4th branch of the Journeymen Steam-Engine, Machine Maker and Millarights Friendly Society, No. 2, Gray-street, Carruthersstreet, Manchester.

THE O'CONNOR BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MANCHESTER EXAMINES. but one to Feargus O'Connor's bank, belonging to the Middleton Christian Friendly Sick and Burial Society, held have as yet received no answer or cheque.

Now, the truth is that we sent a twenty pound Bank of England note by the post of the 19th of September, and

received a receipt on the 21st of September, or by r turn of post, so that your correspondent neither knew the time we sent the money or that we had received the cheque. You say, owing to the other society not having received inquiry into O'Connor's bank before he sends the money. When Mr Smithes visited me upon the subject. I showed him the receipts together with all letters we had received upon the subject.

P.S.—If your correspondent be a member of the above society, we hope he will attend at the next meeting, and

there substantiate his charges; we have stated nothing but the truth which if your correspondent had done the same, it would have been more to his honour and credit as a member of the above society. We hope you will insert the above in your paper of Tuesday next, under the head of the Rochdale and Mid-

dleton news, as the false statement appeared in your last Tuesday's paper. Our desire is that the public may know the truth.

WILLIAM THOUNTEY and JUSEPH HEYWOOD. Middleton, Oct. 31, 1847.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MANCHESTER EXAMINER. Sir,—Having just been looking over the MANCHESTER EXAMINER of Saturday, the 30th of October, I there find, Plough,' the following sentence. 'We have been the cause of many societies not banking their money in the Land and Labour Bank, and have also been instrumental.

The mechanics of Manchester have not withdrawn their

money from the National Land and Labour Bank, neither

their workmen, which, should they refuse, they are immesent in amongst them, and supported too by the money deposited in those banks by the operatives themselves; the result of which is that we have to put our hands into our pockets to protect our officers from the information of such wretches. Witness the Newton Conspiracy egg, which has cost us near two thousand pounds, bester being the cause of death of an own cousin, Alfred Cheeseborough, to me, a d a good member of the mechanics' society. No, no, sir, so far as our branch is concerned, we will not, if we can help it, allow our trades' unions to be broken up, and thus lay ourselves completely at the mercy of our employers. Trade societies, sir, I hope will continue to form a barrier having determined to hold a festival to celebrate the against the oppressor until justice shall be done to all. Indeed, it is to be deplored that the capitalists force their hands to resist-reduction after reduction taking pended. irrefutably, that the farmer who now holds of Nottingham, Monday last was appointed for that place. It will be amount of money at three per cent., would spend it all purpose, and such was the anxiety of persons to be expended. or rather lost will be expended or that purpose, and such was the anxiety of persons to be expended. Rooms for the above object. Long before the time lasted twelve mouths, £187,604; wool combers of Bradcouncil are now gabbling about a complicated council are now gabbling about a complicated arrived for admission, crowds of persons had asscheme of what they facetiously term 'Tenant sembled, and on the doors being opened, both places use of the law to crush the producer can use of t society, (1201.01 SANCEL OF 5, Church-street, Rochdale road, Manchester.

> THE OPPRESSIVE ADVERTISEMENT DUTY .-- A person may advertise in emaibuses, cover the walls with placards, occupy the streets with vans, and, in fact,

DISPENSARY FOR THE CURE OF DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND ALL CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS.

HARPITEAD STREET, FITCHOY SQUARE. Pigsteian—THOMAS INNIS, M D., 88, Filerog equare, Martor of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; late Assistant Surgeon in the Hon. But India Company's

TT Is a strange anomaly in the practice and progress I of medical science in this country, that amongst all the benevolent and noble institutions established for the enown disorder, there being little short of marta-minion of patients anomally seeking relief. If we turn our eyes to France we shall find the importance of this subject fully recognised, and the exertions of men of science nobly countenanced and encouraged by the National Funds. Referring to the Hospital of St. Louis—a magnificent institution devoted to the cure of Skin Biscases, a clever Surgeon of the present day writes thus: - Since the grave has closed over the labours of Bateman, the culture of Diseases of tht Skin in this country, as a distince branch of Medical Science, has slept. Het so in France: successor after successor, each equally eminent with his precursor, has glided through the moving panorama of life, from the days of Lorry to our own, till St. Louis Hospital has become no less deserving of fame than St Louis, the tutelary shade of that magnificent esta-

Surely here is an example to this country which we are bound jealously to emulate. The writer feels that the mportance and necessity of a similar establishment in England can never be too much insisted upon. The peculiar nature of the diseases in question, and the almost in areaoustable difficulty of acquiring accurate knowledge as to their modes of treatment—connected with the immense numbers of the suffering parties - render this desideratum actually the greatest under which these islands at present labour, in a saury ory point of enaw. These diseases are so numerous at multiform in appearance and effect, and present such an infinite va-riety in diagnosis, that it is hopeless to expect any approach to specific remedies from the uncertain results of individual and scattered practice. Notwithstanding the laudable endeavours of the vari-

ons British Authors who have written upon this subject - and the highest talent has not been wanting in the res. pect—still, of actual curative progress liftle or nothing has been achieved; and this, plainly, from the want of a theatre of action, where the operations and results of curative appliances might be coularly tester, compared, and treasured up is the garner of experience. Hear Dr Watson on this subject:—'To become expert,' says he,
'in the diagnosis of these blemishes, and in curing such of them as are curable by our art, you must see them with your own eyes. Verbal descriptions of their change, ful characters are of comparates ly little service or inful characters are of comparatively little service or in-terest. They are among the things that require to be "oculis subjecta fidelibus." Even pictured representations convey but an inadequate notion of the morbid appear-ances they are designed to pourtray. The lecturer on Skin Diseases should have patients before him to whose bodies he could point." The opinions of all practical mea concur as to the scundness of these views. Writers may classify and sub-classify, and arrange under genera and species, as the late Dr Willan and his pupil, Dr Bateman, have done, with consummate skill and unwearied industry, but wanting the means of reference to actual cases and personal observation and comparison, their efforts are thrown away, and the ravages of disease una-

Deeply impressed with these considerations, and anxious to afford an opportunity to all who may be desirous of co-operating with him in the advancement of this hitherto neglected department of medical science, Dr Innis has epened the above-named Dispensary at Hampstead street, Fitzroy-square.

Hoping to see the day when we shall not be behind our Freeh a cichlours in the means of investigation of made.

French neighbours in the means of investigation afforded by the establishment of an ample institution exclusively dedicated to the treatment of Cutaneous Diseases, Dr Innis, in the meanwhile, earnestly invites all who feel in terested in this important subject not to despise the 'day of small things,' but to unite with him at once in carrying out this infant Institution, which has for its immediate and special object the testing of the principles upon which our foregone practice has been based, with the actual operations of nature under disease.

> Shortly will be published, A TREATISE ON SKIN DISEASES.

And all Cutaneous Affections, arising from functional derangement of the digestive organs, degenerated state of the blood, or other causes; By Thomas Innis, M.D.,

Assistant Surgeon in the Hon. East India Com any's

character, and suggesting treatment whereby many dis. my Complaint, it increased to a most alarming degree. tressing and disfiguring blemiskes of the skin may be re. Humanly speaking your pills have saved my life! Many moved, and all painful affections of the skin alleviated.

Dr Innis may be consulted daily, at his residence, 82,



Instant Relief and speedy COUGHS, COLDS, Hoarseness, Asthma, Hoop, ing Cough, Influence, Consumption, &c., by BROOKE'S

MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM. TYERY family ought to keep a constant supply of the medicine, which is prepared from ingredients of this most healing, softening, and expectorating qualities, is a rich and plesant pectoral balsam, and has been given in numerous cases with singular success. The extraordinary power which it possesses in immediately relieving,

and eventually curing, the most obstinate coughs, colds hoarseness, asthma, and all complaints of the breath, is almost incredible, but will be fully proved on rial.

In that unpleasant tickling cough, which deprives the sufferer so constantly of rest, it will be found invaluable, as it instantly allays the irritation, a single dose affording immediate relief, and in most eases a single bettle effects a permanent cure. For the hooping cough, it will be found an invaluable

temedy, depriving those harrassing spasmodic paroxy-ms received material relief from its use, and it may be re-

Its effects in disselving the congealed phlegm, and causing a free expectoration, is truly weaderful, and to persons afflicted with asthma, and chronic coughs, which render it difficult for them to breathe in a recumbent A single bottle will effectually establish its superiority over every other kind of cough medicine in repete.

EXTRACEDINARY CASE OF CURE. Devisbury, Dec., 1845 Mesers Brooke, Gent., -- in consequence of the decided benefit which my family have experienced from the use of your 'Cough Balsam,' I beg to add my testimony to its excellence. My son Frederick, after an attack of measles, was left with a most distressing and severe cough, which almost derrived him of rest. His appetite forsook him, his breathing became very difficult, and many friends considered his recovery perfectly hopeless. After using a great variety of medicines without any relief, we were induced to make a trial of your invaluable Balsam, which produced a change very speedily, and eventually effected his complete cure. Since that time, whenever any of my family have been afflicted with a cough or cold, a dose or two of the medicine has never failed to effect a cure; and such cases. You are quite at liberty to publish this case.

W. HAINSWORTH. Testimonials showing the efficacy of Brooke's Hollifuous Cough Balsam in Spassiodie Asthma. Horton-st-eet, Halifax, Nov. 3rd, 1840.

Yours respectfully,

DEAR SIRS,-I beg to offer you my sincere thanks for the relief I have received from your excellent Cough Balsam; I have for some months been harassed by a most distressing cough, arising from Spasdomic Asthma, which your medicine alone has been able to alleviate. It has been the means of rendering my life comfortable. and, as I have found its effects so truly invaluable to me, I think it but justice to give my testimony to its excellence, which you are at liberty to publish if you

think proper.

I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,
Messrs T. M. and C. Brocke.

MARY M. Mary Maslin. 3, Essex Chambers, Manchester, Sept. 8th, 1847.

DEAR Sirs,—Several of my family have derived much benefit from the use of your valuable Hellifluous Cough

Balsam; and you will I think do good survice to society, edicine mere generally,
Yours very faithfully,
Reneke, W. P. Roberts. by making the medicine more generally known. To Mesers T. M. and C. Brooke,

Dewsbury. In cases where the Cough or Shortness of Breath is very violent, an occasional dose of Brooke's Apericut or Antibilious Piils will be found to accelerate the sure.

I'repared only by T. M. and C. Brooke, chemists, Dews.
bury, iz bortles at 131d. and 2s. 9d. each.
And sold wholesale by them; Messrs Barclay and Sons,

And sold wholesale by them; Messrs Barchay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Hannay and Co., Oxford-street; Davy Mackmurdo and Co., Upper Thames-street; and Thomas Marsden and Sons, Queen-street, London Thomas Egre and Co., Liverpool. Bolton, Blanchard and Co., York. And retail by all respectable patent medicine the system, produced by excessive indulgence, the consequences of infection. Or the abuse of mercury, with



MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. In introducing the following Testimonials to the sotice

of the public, it may not be out of place in giving a few observations respecting Parr's Life Pills. This medicine has been before the British public only a few years, and perhaps in the annals of the world was never seen success equal to their progress; the virtues of this Medicine were at once acknowledged wherever tried, and recommendation followed recommendation; hundreds had soon to acknowledge that Parr's Life Pills had saved them. and were loud in their praise. The startling facts that Treets of the infirmities and decay of the system proand were loud in their praise. The starting facts that a treats of the imprimites and decay of the system pro-were continually brought before the public at once re-moved any projudice which some may have felt; the con-tinual good which resulted from their use spread their ner in which the baneful consequences of this indusence fame far and wide, at this moment there is scarcely a country on the face of the globe which has not heard of their benefits, and have sought for supplies, whatever might be the cost of transmission. The United States, Capata, India, and even China have had immense quantities shapped to their respective countries, and with the same result as in England-Universal Good, The general use of this medicine, having been the re-

sult of the heucits experienced by thousands of per-sons, and that the knowledge of such he useful to all, we recommend a careful perusal of the following Testi-

The following, with many oth ers, have been revently offects of neglect, either in the recognition of disease or received:-

Fills they were to kim, they had done him so much good in relieving him of an obstinate cough and asthma.

Another spid they were worth their weight in cold; as he was not like the same man since he had taken them.

Another spid they were worth their weight in cold; as he was not like the same man since he had taken them.

Another spid they were worth their weight in the discount of the preventative manager of infection is completely avoided, and the painful and destructive manager of the preventative manager of the preventative

A very respectable female said her husband had been afflicted above two years, and had tried many things, but since he had taken Parr's Life Pills he was quite a

Nou will please send immediately, thirty-six dozen boxes ttls. 11d., and six dozen at 2s. 9d.
I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully, Y, Briggate, Leeds. JOHN HEATON

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. None are genuine unless the words "Parr's Life Pills' are in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the Government Stamp pasted round each box; also the fac timils of the signature of the proprietors, "T. Roberts and Co., Grare-court, Fleet-street, London," on the Direction.

Soldin boxes at 1s 11d., 2s. 9d., and family packets at lis, each, by all respectable medicine venders through-out the world. Full directions are given with each box.

KING'S RESPIRATORY LOZENGES A FFORD a safe, easy, and immediate relief, in al cases, arising from a deranged state of the residratory organs, produced by exposure to cold and other causes. They effect a rapid cure in cases of hourseness, and difficulty in breathing. Coughs, arising from whatever cause, and however violent and distressing, obtain ever cause, and however violent and distressing, obtain An anti-syphilitic remedy, for purifying the system from speedy mitigation; and, if the Lozenges are used patiently venereal contamination, and is recommended for any of the varied forms of second ary symptoms, such as eruptions for a short time, they will effect a complete cure.

Asthma, in its mostobstinate form, will becured if due

nationce be but exercised, In cases of sore throat they are of great value. In eld consumptive dry coughs, they afford the greatest comfort by producing free expectoration; and, in the early stages of consumption, their demulcant qualities yield a delightful solace, and tead to allay the provoking tickling in the throat which excites coughing. In fact, in all complaints affecting the Organs of Respiration, these Lozenges will yield relief; and, if persevered in, the patients may, in most cases, rely on obtaining a cure.
In hooping coughs, these Lozenges are of the greatest
service, they losen the phlegm, and speedily effect a cure;
moreover, children are very fond of them. It is important to add that the Lozenges are perfectly harmless, each constituent being innocuous, and, when compounded, are really wholesome; neither will they interfere in any way with food, drink, or exercise or any medicine the putient may be taking. No opiate of any kind enters into their

composition.
To professional singers, barristers, clergymen and all public speakers, the Lozenges are of the greatest value, as they remove the dry sensation which produces huskiness, consequent on long speaking. They also soften all the organs called into action, and thus produce a greatly increased flexibility of voice, which is of the utmost impor-

tance to singers.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

All persons desirous of using KING'S RESPIRATORY LOZENGES, are requested particularly to observe the Government Stamp, which is pasted round each box, and on which is eneraved. in 'white letters' on a 'red' ground, the name GEORGE B. KING. This is a safe guarantee of their being genuine. In Boxes, at 131d, 2s 9d. and in Tig Cases 11s, with full directions. N.B.—The Lozenges must be kept dry.
London Wholesale Agents:—Barclay and Soos, Par-

ringden street; Sutton and Co., Bow Ourch-yard; Edwards, St. Faul's Church-yard; and Sanger, 150. Oxford-street. Sold also by all chemists, beeksellers, and medicine vendors in the Kingdom.

THE GREATEST OURES OF ANY MEDICINES IN THE GLOBE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. A Very Wonderful Cure of a Disordered Liver and Stomach. Extrast of a Letter from Mr Charles Wilson, 30, Princes

Street, Glasgow, dated February 1sth, 1847. To Professor Helloway. taken your nills to

the Stomach and Liver, under which I had long suffered, and having fell-wed your printed instructions I have re-Screice; Physician to the Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, Hampstead St., Fittrey Square.

With numerous cases showing the Author's successful treatment of Cutameous Diseases of the moet inveterate who are celebrated for their skill, but instead of curing tried to dissuade me from using thom, and I doubt not but that hundreds are deterred from taking your most excellent medicine, in consequence of the impositions practised by many worthless wretches; but what a pity it is that the deceptions used by others, should be the means of prethe deceptions used by others, should be the means of pre-renting many unhappy persons, under disease, from re-gaining health, by the use of your pills. When I com-menced the use of your pills I was in a most wretched condition, and to my great delight, in a few days afterwards, there was a considerable change for the better, and by continuing to use them for some weeks, I have been perfectly restored to health, to the surprise of all who have witnessed the state to which I had been reduced by the disordered state of the Liver and Stemach; would to God that every poor sufferer would avail himself of the same astonishing remedy.
(Signed)

CHARLES WILSON. * The above gentleman has been a schoolmaster but is now in a highly respectable House, as Commercia

A Patient in a dying state, Cured of a Disorder in the Chest. Extrast of a Letter from Mr Robert Calvert, Chemist.

Stekesly, dated January 29th, 18:7.
To l'refessor Holloway.
Sir,—Mr Thompson, National Schoolmaster of this Town, desires me to send you the particulars respecting a son of his, who had been seriously ill for three years and a half, and who has derived thegreatest benefits from femely, depriving isose narrassing spasmodic paroxy-ms of their violence, and from its powerful expecterant and healing qualities, speedily effecting a complete cure.

During the periodical attacks of the i-fluenza, which have so often eccurred during the winter, many individuals have second to the proprietors that they have in the chest, which eventually formed a passage through the wales of the chest, which ended in three first leading the wales of the chest, which ended in three first leading three the wales of the chest, which ended in three fistulou commended as a remedy of the first importance in that disease.

the was induced to try year medicines; at this date he was in an apparent dying condition, and in the highest degree of Marasmus or Consumption. He had severe hectic fever, the urine depositing large quantitics of sediment-constant distressing cough-no appetite posture, a single dose has been found to enable them to rest with comfort. If given in the early stage of consumption, it will speedily arrest and ultimately entirely remove the most dreadful malady.

The different constant discussing cough—no appendic —and the stomach rejecting nearly everything he took, both food and medicine, he began by taking five of your pills night and merning, which were gradually increased to ten, which in a short time had the effect of completely curing the cough, the stomach affections, and restoring the urine to its natural state. His strength and flesh ave also restored, and his appetite keen and digestion good.
(Signed) ROBERT CALVERY.

ROBERT CALVERY. THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach Complaint.

Extract of a letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845:—
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility

of my thanking you before this time for your politenes in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this in sending me your pins as you and. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stemach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all ever the continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the I can confidently recommend it as an excellent remedy in waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. Iwish to have anether box and a pot of the ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either. Your most obliged and obedient servant,

Signed) ALBROROUGH This Wonderful Medicine can be recommended with the greatest confidence for any of the following diseases:
Ague Female Irregu- Sore Throat Asthma larities Scrofula, or King's BiliousComplaints Fits Blotches on Skin Gout Secondary Symp Bowel Complaints Headache Colics Indigestion Tic Doloreux Constipation of Inflammation Tumours Bowels Jaundice Ulcers Liver Complaints Consumption Venereal Affec-Lubago tions Dropsy l'iles Worms, all kinds Rhematism Weakness, from Retention of Urine Stone and Gravel Errsipelas whatever cause Forersof allkinds Stone and Gravel &c., &c.

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244,

Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable

Druggists and Bealers in Medicines throughout the civi
Mansell, 115, Fleet street; Winnell, 78, High-street,

lized world, at the fellowing prices :- 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s.

Sd., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every

TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION. Riustrated by Twenty-six Anatomical Engravings of

saving by taking the larger sizes.

isorder are affixed to each box.

Steel. On Physical Disqualifications, Generative Incorpacity, and Impediments to Harriage.

A new and improved edition, Charged to 196 pages, price 2s. 6d.; by post, direct from the Establishment, 2s. 6d. in postage stamps.

I HE SILENT FRIEND;

A medical work on the exhaustion and physical decay of

quences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with observations on the married state, and the disqualified-tions which prevent it; illustrated by 26 coloured ea-gravings, and by the detail of cases. By R. and L. PERRY and Co. 19, Berners street, Oxford street, Londen. Published by the authors, and sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster row; Hannay, 63, and Sanger, 150 Oxfordstreet; Starie, 23, Tichborne-wreet, Haymarket; and Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Raimes, and Co., Leithwalk, Ediaburgh; D. Campbell, Argyll-street, Glasgow; J. Priestly, Lord-street, and T. Newton, Church-street, Liverpool; R. H. Ingham, Market-place, Mauchester. Part the First

Is dedicated to the consideration of the Anatomy and Physiology of the organs which are directly or indirectly engaged in the process of reproduction. It is illustrated by six coloured engravings.

Part the Second

tion of the social and vital powers. The existence of nervous and sexual debility and incapacity, with their accompanying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of connecting results to their accompanying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of connecting results to their accompanying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of connecting results to their accompanying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of connecting results to their accompanying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of connecting results to their accompanying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of connecting results to their accompanying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of connecting results to their accompanying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of connecting results to their accompanying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of connecting results to their accompanying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of connecting results to their accompanying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of connecting results to their accompanying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of connecting results to their accompanies. by the chain of connecting results to their cause. This selection concludes with an explicit detail of the means by

is the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the Communicated by Mr Je'an Hraton, Leeds.

Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you that we are daily hearing accounts of the good effects of Farr's Life in its most frightful shape, not only on the individual kimself, but also en the offspring. Advice for the treat-dable to me, and which has prevented my writing to inform you before as Tean hardly tell where to begin.

One man said he wanted a box of Life Pills, for Life Pills accure. The part is illustrated by seven-fail they were to life, they had done him so much

tions of the Married state, and of the causes which lead to the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the bonds of matrimony. Disquietudes and jars between married couples are traced to depend, in the majority of instances, on causes resulting from physical imperfoetions and errors, and the means for their removal are shown to be within reach, and effectual. The operation of certain disqualifications is fully examined, and infelicitous and unproductive unions shown to be the necessary consequence. The causes and remedies for this state form an important consideration in this section of the work.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM expressly employed to renevate the impaired powers of life, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitary indulgence on the system. Its action is purely balsamic its power in reinvigorating the frame in all cases of norous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, mpotency, barrenness, and debilitles arising from venereal excesses, has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thou quantities in one for 33s. THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE

on the skin, blotches on the load and face, enlargement of the throat, tonsils, and uvula; threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c. Its action is purely detersive, and its beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. Price 11s. and 39s. per bottle.

The 51. cases of Syriacum or Concentrated Detersive
Essence can only be had at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-

street, London; whereby there is a saving of 11. 12s, and the patient is entitled to receive advice without a fee, which advantage is applicable only to those who remit 51. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS Constitute an effectual remedy in all cases of gonorrhoen,

gleet, stricture, and diseases of the urinary organs. Price 28. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box.
PERRY'S PREVENTATIVE LOTION Is a never-failing preventive of infection. Used in accordance with the printed directions, it affords a safeguard against the appreach of disease. Price 33s. a bottle; or in 51. cases. Sold by all medicine vendors in town and

Country.
Consultation fee, if by letter, 11.—Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the description of their cases.
Attendance daily, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street,

London, from eleven to two, and from five to eight; on Sundays from eleven to one. Sold by Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Church Yard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church Yard; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; R. Johnson, 63, Cornhill; L. Hill, New Cross; W. B. Jones, Kingston; W. J. Tanner, Egham; S. Smith, Windsor; J B. Shillcock, Bromley; T. Riches, London-street, Greenwich; Thos. Parkes, Woolwich; Ede and Co., Dorking; and John Thurloy, High-street, Romford, of whom may be had the 'SILENT FRIEND.'

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. Copy of a letter from Mr Blake, Kingschiffe, Northamp-Kingscliffe, January 21, 1847.

"SIR,-Twelve years ago I became afflicted with Rheumatic Gout. I procured the best advice pessible, but without deriving any benefit; and the doctors recommended me to go to the Stamferd Infirmary, where I continued twelve weeks, and left it without having obtained any hencit, and all hope of relief had vanished.

This hopeless state of things continued until a friend such an attack. "I am much exposed to cold; but whenever I feel symp-

toms of attack, I have recourse to the pills with universal success. "I recommended the pills to a gentleman who resides in this neighbourhood, and he has derived the most

"You may publish this for the benefit of those similarly afflicted. "I am, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

"SAMUEL BLAKE "Smith and Farrier."

The never-failing effects of Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills in curing every description of Gout and Rheumatism, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours, but restore to perfect health in an incon-ocivably short space of time. They are equally speedy and certain in lumbago, sciatica, pains in the head or ace, and indeed of every rheumatic or gouty affection; in fact, such has been the rapidity, perfect ease, and complete safety of this medicine, that it has astonished all who have taken it, and there is scarcely a city, town, or

Ask for BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout 229, Strand, London," impressed upon the Government Stamp affixed to each box of the Genuine Medicine.

Heaton, Hay, Lard, Haigh, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Horaer, Rushworth, Stavelly, and Brown, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Bolton and Co.. Shackleton, Burdekin, Butterfield, Clark, Fall, and Hargrove, York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Hartley, and Dunhill. Doncaster; Judson, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; Spivey, Hudders field; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresborough; Hartley, Wiley, Basingwold; Spivey, Hudders field; Ward, Richmond; Sweeting, Knaresborough; Hartley, Milley, Milley, Basingwold; Spivey, Hudders, Spivey, Hudders, Spivey, Markey, Spivey, Hudders, Spivey, Spivey, Hudders, Spivey, Spivey, son, and Wi'son, Barlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Spinks and Pannett, Tadcaster; Rogersen, Hick, Sharp, and Stick, Bradford; Arnall and Co.. Wainwright, Brice, and Priestley, Pontefract; Cordwell and Smith, Wakefeld; Sutter, Leyland, Hartley, Nenton, Dyer, and Lofthouse, Halifax; Booth, Rochalt; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby and Swales, Watherby; Waite, Harrowgate; Wall, Barnsley; Atkinson, Brighouse.

ON THE CONCEALED CAUSE THAT PREYS ON THE HEALTH AND SHORTENS THE DURATION ILLUSTRATED WITH COLOURED ENGRAVINGS.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope, price 2s. 6d., or free by post, 3s. 6d. CONTROUL OF THE PASSIONS: a Popular Essay on the Duties and Obligations of Married Life, the inhappiness resulting from physical impediments and defeets, with directions for their treatment; the abuse of the passions, the premature decline of health, and mental and bodily vigour; indulgence in solitary and delusive habits, precocious exertious or infection, inducing a long train of disorders affecting the principal organs of the body, causing consumptions, mental and nervous debility and indigestion, with remarks on gonorrhoes, gleet, stricture, and syphilis. Illustrated with Coloured

Engravings and Cases. CONTENTS OF THE WORK Chap. 1 .- The influence of the excessive indulgence of the passions in inducing bodily disease and mental decrepitude. Illustrated with Coloured Engravings. Chap. 2.—Enervating and destructive effects of the vice of selfindulgence, inducing a long train of diseases, indiges. on the purposes and obligations of marriage, and the un-happy consequences of unfruitful unions. Chap. 3.— Seminal weakness and generative debility: the nature of impotence and sterility, and the imperfections in the performance of the principal vital function consequent on mal practices, the treatment of the diseases of the mind and body which result from these causes. Chap. 4. - Genorrhea, its symptoms, complications and treat-ment, gleet, stricture, and inflammation of the prostate. Chap. 5 .-- Syphilis, its complications and treatment, Cases, Concluding Observations, Plates, &c. By CHARLES LUCAS and Co., Consulting Surgeons,

60, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London, Member of the London College of Medicine, &c., &c.

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The task of preparing and producing the work entitled

'Controul of the Passions,' by Messrs Lucas, though apparently not one of magnitude, demands a most intimate acquaintance with the mysteries of a profession of the highest character. To say that the author has produced a volume which cannot be otherwise considered than as a a volume which cannot be otherwise considered than as a treasure, and a blessing to the community, is not saying too much; and being written by a duly qualified medical practitioner, its pages give evidence of the results of much practitioner, its pages give evidence of the results of much personal investigation, and great researches in the study of medicine. In a word, the work has merits which dovelope no superficial attainments, and we cordially and most lope no superficial attainments, and we cordially and most accident became known to them, and they sent off earnestly recommends it for general perusal.—Weekly an express to Antwerp in order to communicate it to The press teems with volumes upon the science of medieine and the professors of the art curative abound; but

it is rarely even in these days, when 'intellect is on the march,' that we find a really useful medical work. It was with no small gratification that we have perused the uppretending, but really truly valuable little volume, entitled, 'Control of the Passions,' by Messrs Lucas. The awful consequences of depraved habits, early acquired, are set forth in language that must come home with harrowing force to the parent and the victim. We regard this publication as one of a class that is most preductive of benefit to humanity. The subjects, highly important and delicate, are treated in a style which at once exhibits the possession of great scientific knowledge, com-bined with the fidelity of truth. The author of this work is a legally qualified medical man, and we most cordially endit .- Conservative Journal.

Persons desirous of obtaining the above work, and not wishing to apply to a bookseller for them, may, to ensure secrecy, have it direct from the authors, by enclosing 3s. 6d., or postage stamps to that amount. At home from ten till two, and from five till eight; im-

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, a cure for all Female Complaints.

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL ASTHMATIC TO THE WOMEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND AND PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Upwards of thirty years experience has proved the in fallibility of these Lozenges in the cure of Winter Cough,

The patronage of his Majesty, the King of Prussia, and his Majesty the King of Hanover, has been bestowed on them; as also that of the Nobility and Clergy of the United Kingdom; and, above all, the Faculty have espealleviation of human misery, there exists but one devoted to the cure or amoioration of Diseases of the Skim. It is a truth well known to the members of the faculty, that the raveges of these stubborn and enduring plagues of human life are more extensive than those of any other known disorder, there being little short of half-a-million and enduring plagues of the same man since he had taken and since he had taken.

It is developed to the critical and destructive maladies described in the United Kingdom; and, above all, the Faculty have each since the since of the since had the man it is and the painful and destructive maladies described in the United Kingdom; and, above all, the since had the man it is and the painful and destructive maladies described in the United Kingdom; and, above a any preparation of that drug) so that they may be given to females of the most delicate constitution, and children

retail; by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom. VALUABLE TESTIMONIALS.

The following Testimonial of a Cure of a Cough of twenty

with much interest:-

have suffered severely from a cough, and have been under medical treatment with but little relief, and have not for many years been able to walk more than half a mile a day. After taking three boxes of your Lozenges my Cough entirely left me, and I have this day walked to Ross, a distance of four miles: for this almost renewal of life I am solely indebted to your Lozenges. You are sands of eases. To those persons who are prevented entering the married state by the consequences of early errors, it is invaluable. Price 11s. per bottle, or four cure. I remain, Sir, your obedient and obliged servant, Signed) MARY Cook .- Pencrais, July 16th, 1845. SIR,-I am glad I have taken your advice in trying Mr KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, as I have for a long time been troubled with shortness of breath and a bad

cough, and have tried a great variety of medicines, and derived a very little benefit from them: but since I have made trial of Keating's Cough Lozenges, I have breathed better, and the cough is quite gone. I am, Sir, gour's truly, SARAH FLETCHER.—Cheetham Hill, near Manchester, Aug. 21st, 1845. I have used KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES these last twenty years, and have always derived benefit from

any good. I remain, dear Sir, your's truly, J. MILLER.
—Saffron Walden, July 11th, 1844.
P.S.—I shall always feel the greatest confidence and pleasure in recommending them.

Sir,-I shall feel extremely obliged to you if you would send me a tin of your most excellent Lozenges, for having tried them, I find that they are the bast remedy for Cough that can possibly be had; this I can testify from experi-ence, for I have been troubled with a most violent cough for many years, and have tried many things, but without HENRY WOODERSON .- 1, North Feltham-place, near Hounslow, Feb. 12, 1845.

DEAR SIR.—Having been for a considerable time during incessantly, and after trying many medicines without the slightest effect, I was induced to try your Lozenges; and by taking about half a box of them, in less than twenty-four hours the Cough entirely left me, and I have been perfectly fires from it ever since. I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully, James Ellis. (Late Proprietor of the Chapter Coffee House, St. Paul's.) 9, Claremont Terrace, Pentonville, Feb. 17, 1845.

DEAR SIR,-Having for some time past, 'as the winter approached, been subject to a severe Cough, my attention was lately called to your Cough Lozenges, and after taking two small boxes in the course of the last three weeks, I have no hesitation in saying, that in my opinion,

Sin,-In mentioning the receipt of your last letter with second consignment of Lozenges by the 'Racer,' we are efficacious in the removal of COUGHS AND COLDS), of which the increasing demand is a sufficient evidence. We shall probably require for the winter a further supply of FORTY OR FIFTY DOZBN, which you can forward at first convenience by one of the Cunard Steamers, via Liverpool, for yours respectfully. Morron & Co.— Medical Warehouse, Halifax, Nova Scotia, August 15,

N.B.-To prevent spurious imitations please to observe that the words 'KEATING'S COUGH LUZENGES' are engraven on the Government Stamp of each.

THE QUEEN'S COMPOUND PILLS, an Invaluable Family Aperient and Tonic medicine for Indigestion, Costiveness, Bilious Disorders, Debility and complaints connected with change of climate, &c. This excellent preparation is most strongly recom village in the kingdom, but contains many grateful evi- mended as an effectual medicine for the above-named complaints, it is perfectly safe and may be taken by the most delicate, its virtues having been tested in all quarters of the globe. Originally it was the recipe of a lady who lived to the age of 112 years in the perfect enjoyment of health. To gentlemen connected with the sea, they will be found most useful as their benefit was long tried by one of her children. Admiral John McDougall, during fifty years afleat. Visitors and settlers in our colonies will find them most beneficial, as did her second son, Major General Patrick McDougall, and his brother officers during thinty five near lead, samicia in Valle. cers, during thirty-five years land service in India, that climate which is so destructive to Europeans. The late John Abernethy, whose opinion alone is sufficient to stamp their worth, frequently recommended them, and also spoke highly of them to his (then) pupil, James Adair McDougall,grandson of the above lady, and surgeon to her late Majesty, Queen Caroline, for whom they were prescribed, also for Lord and Lady Hood, &c., and were in use amongst all classes of society during his practice of forty years in London, with invariable success. Prepared by Patrick McDougall, only, of Myddleton-street, St. John's-street-road, London, and may be had of or through most all respectable medicine vendors, in boxes at 1s 11d 2s. 9d., and family boxes at 11s.; upon the receipt of the above in money or stamps they will be forwarded to any part of the kingdom.

NEW LIGHTHOUSE ON TREVOSE HEAD .- THE CONstruction of this lighthouse, upon the north-west coast of Cornwall, has been suggested by necessity, there having been previously no leading light from Land's End to Lundy. Trevose Head lies a few miles W.S.W. of the haven of Padstow, and is the most prominent headland on this side of the country; so that the position could not have been better chosen. The survey of this site was made by order of the Trinity Board in July, 1844. There are two lights. that it was liable to be mistaken, under certain circumstances, and accordingly, in June last, the erection of a second, or Low Light, was determined upon It stands about fifty feet in advance of the High Light, and between them is a covered passage of communication for the use of the light-keepers. The elevation of the High Light is about 200 feet above high water, of the Low Light, 130 feet. The light tion, hysteria, insanity, meping melancholy, consump. is a dioptric of the first order, consisting of refractors tion, stricture, impotence and sterility, with observations and zones, of polished glass, with one central lamp is a dioptric of the first order, consisting of refractors of four concentrated wicks. The new light will be exhibited shortly, of which due notice will be given

by the Trinity Board. SINGULAR DEATH .- On the 2nd instant, a young couple, who had been married that morning, resolved to pass a few days of the honeymoon in Brussels, and accordingly took the train for that city. On their arrival at Malines the husband got out of the train to procure some refreshments for his wife, but unfortunately the train proceeded on its course before his return. He immediately resolved to hire a twohorse conveyance to Brussels (about four French leagues distant,) and soon started on his journey. Towards nightfall, a very thick fog (the first of the season) arose. All, however, went well, until the carriage reached one of the suburbs of Brussols, near Lacken, when the driver, not seeing his way clearly, drove off the high road into the canal. The unfortunate individual in the carriage, having no means or extricating himself, was drowned, as were also the two horses. The coachman contrived to iump off his seat and to save himself by swimming. Meantime the wife arrived at her place of destination, where she passed the night. The next morning finding that her husband did not arrive by any of the trains from Malines, she became greatly alarmed the family of the deceased. His brother immediately went up to town, and after having given the first orders respecting the body of his unfortunate relative, conducted the widow of the deceased back to Antwerp, where, after much precaution, she learned for the first time, the melancholy intelligence.

MANCHESTER. - SHOCKING DEATH FROM THE BURST-ING OF A CANNON .- An inquest was held by Mr W. S. Rutter, coroner, at Barnes-green, Blackley, two miles from Manchester, on the body of a young man Day, the deceased and a number of other young men had a large bonfire; the unfortunate man had made a small cannon out of an old gas-pipe, and charged it with three ounces of powder, wet paper, rags, and grass, and on discharging the cannon it burst; one portion entered the young man's head, and killed him on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was returned. He was the son of a respectable person in Ireland.

abis to their sex, to operate so searchingly upon the whole system as to produce the effect required. Thus the last sheet of his dictionary, and thanks God he the maiden, the mother, and the middle aged, frequently has done with him.' To which uncourteous intima-Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused stand in need of an effectual medicine, and there is cortion the Doctor replied in the following retort: The sale of Parrie Life Pills amounts to upwards of So,000 boxes weekly, more than all other patent medicine, and by the abuse of mercury,; primary and secondary symptoms, cruptions of the skin, sore throat, inflammation of the eyes, disease of the bones, gonorrhoa. Comment fix tells plainly that the Pills of Old Parrare The gleet, stricture, &c., are shown to depend on this cause.

But Medicine in the World

Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused by infection, and by the abuse of mercury,; primary and tainly none that will bring about such wonders in the cure of female complaints as Holloway's Pills. Those inflammation of the eyes, disease of the bones, gonorrhoa. Samuel Johnson returns his compliments to Mr Andrew Millar, and is glad to find (as he does by his five that benefit from their use which, verhaps had long operation at Manchester, for making casks by God for anything.

IRELAND.

(From Howitt's Journal) FELLOW-COUNTRYWOMEN,—An outrage is contem-plated by the executive of this country on our com-Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and other Pulmonary cerns the interests of woman, and, through her, of for the defendant. humanity.

again to health and strength—for what? To nurse the advice of his counsel, brought this action to try the of the most tender years without hesitation.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 14d.; and Tins, 2s. 9d.

4s. 6s., and 10s. 6d. each; by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold virtue, and thus to save two human beings instead of that the case came originally before him about a month that the case came or give her child; to repent in the secret of her prison, and question. one ? Is that the beneficial and wise object-an obone? Is that the beneficial and wise education and since all the defendence worthy of an enlightened age, of a Christian dant's sister attending, to whom some portion of the lear worthy of an enlightened age, or the land, and of a nation on whose throne sits a woman money was paid, and also for the attendance of the and a mother? No! Such a measure as this is not intended; on the contrary, after this unhappy which the plaintiff belonged. The summons was to mother has given birth to her child, the intention recover 10s., monies paid for the use and purposes of years' standing, and recovery of strength, will be read is to tear her from it by a hideous process of public SIB. - I beg to inform you that for the last twenty years strangulation; after having kept her alive for months, and nursed her into strength, after the pains of

My countrywomen! I do not lose sight of the guilt of this poor ereature. I am no advocate for murder, either in private or in public, either by the depraved slave of evil passions, or the hungman who deprayes thousands by his murder in broad day-light. But I have, by long reflection on the subject, and on the results of our past policy, arrived at the conclusion that official murder is no cure for private murder ; that the rope will not restrain either the knife, the hatchet, or the dose of poison; that we have no right to take life by any means, or on any pretence, and that our so taking it neither di-

maternity-to kill her.

Admitting therefore, the crime of this woman, and asking for no exemption for her from any just, sufficient, rational, and reformatory punishment, I cannot them. About twenty-two years ago I was exceedingly ill with a Cough, and could get no relief from any medicino I tried; a gentleman recommended me to try these LOZENGES, which I did, and found immediate relief; and I think two Boxes effected a COMPLETE CURE. I most revolting to every feeling of our natures, as help regarding, and feeling that you will regard with and the stewards were bound to take care of the money had already had the advice of an eminent physician, and two surgeons, but nothing they ordered for me did me age tending to check the pure and benevolent feeling as tending to check the pure and benevolent feeling in which lies the surest hope of our onward progress towards the wisdom and the blessings of Christianity, and as violating two divine laws at once-that against shedding human blood, and rending asunder a bend of God's own knitting, that of mother and child.

It appears to me that here is an opportunity peculiarly afforded us for bearing our testimony against the longer continuance of a revolting, inhuman, and, I sincerely believe, unchristian and criminal pracany beneat until I met with your Lozenges, and they afforded me instant relief. I remain, Sir, yours truly, tice; and I, therefore, my country women, respectfully and affectionately entreat you to join everywhere, in your maternal and womanly character, in the following, or a similar, petition, to the Queen, for the winter afflicted with a violent cough, particularly at laying down in bed, which continued for several hours criminal.

Yours very truly,
MARY HOWITT.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA. The Humble Petition of Mary Howitt, and other women.

That your petitioners earnestly beg to call your Maesty's attention to the case of Mary Ann Hunt, who now i.s in the prison of Newgate, condemned to death for murder.

That we do not approach your Mujesty with any plea of palliation of her offence, or any doubt as to her guilt, advised me to try Blair's Pills. I then lost no time in sending to Mr Mortlock, of Stamford, for a box, and by the time I had taken that quantity I got rid of one crutch. I then sent for another bex, which enabled me to throw away the other, and thank God I have never since had direct tendency of public executions is to stimulate crime, and to produce, especially on the minds of the unedugratified in being able to inform you that they have given cated classes, callousness of heart and a barbarous very general satisfaction here thaving proved singularly pleasure in the sufferings of others. That, such being our earnest conviction, we are, a

this moment, particularly anxious to call your Majesty's attention to the revolting circumstances attending the case of the said criminal Mary Ann Huut. That this unhappy woman should be preserved for

some months only to give birth to her child, and then to be violently torn away from it and life together; that had a claim against them of £178. she should be carefully raised from the bed of her pains for the purpose of undergoing a public and terrible death has something in it it so repugnant to our common nature, no less than to the benign spirit of Christianity, that we cannot but pray carnestly that the fulfilment of her sentence may be spared to this cri-

That we feel it to be a case peculiarly calculated for your Majesty's consideration. That as a woman and a mother, as the chief woman of the nation and the mother of her people, your Majesty cannot be behind the greater portion of your female subjects in desiring to set aside the barbarism now impending over one of your own

That we believe the moral sentiment and the Chris tian principle of England demand this concession of the ruling powers to the growing development of these qualities in the heart of the nation, that we speak the sense of a large portion of the wisest and the best of the community, and that while no long time can clapse before penal homicide is for ever abolished from the Bri tish code, the execution of Mary Ann Hunt, under present circumstances, would be felt as an outrage to pub-

Your petitioners therefore earnestly entreat, as a mat ter of Christian principle, of human feeling, of deference to the best sympathies of woman, and from all these causes, of the sounders and most enlightened policy, that your most gracious Mujesty will consider the case of Mary Ann Hunt, and moved by such consideration as cannot fail of influencing the wise and humane ruler of commutation of her sentence. And your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

N.B.—Any sheets of signatures properly written on one side of the paper only, from any part of the nation, can be appended to the above petition, which purpose of signature; or if it be preferred, independent petitions may be got up throughout the country, and when complete, forwarded by post to the Upon the completion of the upper one, it was found; any expense, merely by leaving the case which contains the petition open at both ends.—Eps.]

DARING OUTRAGE. DICK TURPIN IN THE PRINCIPALITY. Dr Bowring, M.P., left Gloucester by the early South Wales mail coach on Thursday morning, and arrived at Bridgend about eleven o'clock the peared to purchase and make sales with great regula same evening. At Bridgend he met his brother, Mr rity. While the men were thus employed, the fe Charles Bowring, and having procured £1,000 in | male members of the gang, of whom there were consovereigns and silver from the Bridgend Bank, they siderable numbers, were sugaged in going about the left the town together in a phaeton for the Maesteg | town where the fair was held, and the neighbourhood, Iron Works, of which the Doctor is one of the leading disposing of stolen articles of jewellery and other proproprietors. On arriving about midway between the two places, which are eight miles apart, in a narrow part of the road, and whilst their vehicle was slowly taining information with regard to the habits of the ascending a hill, two men sprung from the hedge, families, and where the greatest quantity of valuable presented a pistol at the head of each of the Messrs plunder was likely to be obtained; and by means of Bowring, accosted them by their names, and told which information the male members of the gang were them they were determined to have their money enabled to act with greater certainty. Each section of or their lives. They said, 'We know you have got these desperate maefactors was accompanied by a cera large sum of money in your bag; give it up, or we tain number of villains, who were provided with latwill blow your brains out. Thus assailed, the Messrs | danum and several other deadly poisons, to stupiff, or Bowring, being alarmed, felt resistance would be use- if necessary, even to destroy, those whom they pitched less, and they gave up the whole of the money, which upon as their victims. Another equally dangerous porconsisted of £750 in sovereigns and £250 in silver. tion of the gang are those known as the Komanitchell, The rebbers then, to guard against pursuit, shot the or the Black Band, so called from the fact of their being horse dead upon the spot, and then made their es- all of Gipsy extraction, and from their offences being only cape, but without personally illtreating the gentle- committed during the night. These are all men who men whom they had plundered. As soon as they have been sentenced to the galleys, and either escaped or were gone, Mr Charles Bowring proceeded on foot broken their ban, as it is termed, that is, withdrawn and in all haste to the nearest farm house, where he themselves from the surveillance of the police; and stated what had happened to him, and he borrowed many of them have undergone several convictions, and a horse on which he immediately rode back to Bridg- their position being thus rendered desperate, they would end, whence he sent off expresses to all parts of the appear to be the devoted enemies of all law; and against surrounding country with descriptions of the guilty this portion of the band of malelactors the most graff parties. The result of this prompt and prudent charges are presented. In the case of one of the female course was that one of the robbers was apprehended members of the band being delivered of a child, the mode about four o'clock the same afternoon with £250 in they adopted was to represent themselves as respectable gold in his possession. The same night also, about merchants or traders, and in that capacity they placed eleven o'clock, and at ten miles distance from the scene of the robbery, a countryman passing along the all expenses most liberally, and at their departure parture pa road, and who had heard of the robbery, had his sus- ing three or four months' allowance in advance, and From picions excited by a man who was walking along the mising to return at the expiration of that period to the road and carrying something in a handkerchief, move the infant, which, of course, was never done. which, although not bulky, appeared to be heavy. seems, however, that although anxious to relieve them They entered into conversation together, and the selves from the charge of maintaining the infantai a per countryman having his suspicions more and mere riod of its life when it could not further their designs confirmed, boldly seized the fellow, who drew a razor fraud, that the children so deposited were never loss to defend himself, but was knocked down and cap- sight of, but as soon as they arrived at the age of ten of tured by the countryman, who, on afterwards examining his prize, found that the handkerohief con- or else insisted upon their parental rights, and obtained nineteen years of age, named John Murphy, black-tained 500 sovereigns, part of the booty stolen from possession of the child by paying a portion of the amount booty stolen from possession of the child by paying a portion of the amount booty stolen from possession of the child by paying a portion of the amount booty stolen from possession of the child by paying a portion of the amount booty stolen from possession of the child by paying a portion of the amount booty stolen from possession of the child by paying a portion of the amount booty stolen from possession of the child by paying a portion of the amount booty stolen from possession of the child by paying a portion of the amount booty stolen from possession of the child by paying a portion of the amount booty stolen from possession of the child by paying a portion of the amount booty stolen from possession of the child by paying a portion of the amount booty stolen from possession of the child by paying a portion of the ch Dr Bowring. Both culprits were on Saturday examined before the magistrates at Bridgend, and reband is Claude Thibert, a man, forty-five years of who manded. They are Irishmen, and were formerly em- attained his position by his acknowledged superiority

As soon as Johnson had completed the last sheet robberies are of very unfrequent occurrence in Wales, of his dictionary, the delay of which had completely and this one has excited an immense sensation exhausted the patience of Millar, the bookseller, the throughout the district. It is supposed that the which these effects may be remedied, and full and ample directions for their use. It is illustrated by three offects of a bis to their sex, to operate so searchingly upon the physical decay.

HOLLOWAY'S FILLS, a cure for all Female Complaints. Latter acknowledged the receipt of it in the following rude terms:—'Andrew Millar sends his compliments to Mr Samuel Johnson, with the money for whoic system as to produce the effect required. Thus latter acknowledged the receipt of it in the following silver (£250) was found too bulky and heavy to be lations will be made in the course of the proceedings. been reducing the wages of their workmen.

machinery.

IMPORTANT TO FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

November 13, 1847

CUTHBERTSON v. KITCHEN. - This was an action brought at the Westminster County Court, by the plain-tiff, a journeyman tailor, a member of the Robin Hood. Seclety of Journeymen Tailors, against the defendant, plated by the executive of this country on our coins, mon nature which it behoves us all to protest against, the landlord of the White Horse, Carnaby Market, for mon nature which it behoves us all to protest against 10s., money paid for his use, as treasurer of the society. With a woman on the throne, we have a peculiar 10s., money paid for his use, as treasurer of the society. with a woman on the throne, we have a because ight to call for attention to everything which con-

The sum in dispute, although of small amount, invol. umanity.

Mary Ann Hunt is now imprisoned in Newgate for ved a most important question, and excited the attention Mary Ann Hunt is now imprisoned in recognition of a crowded court, inasmuch as the defendant is alleged murder; but on the ground of her pregnancy, the murder; but on the ground of her pregnancy, the time of execution is postponed till after her delivery. to owe the seciety, of which the plaintiff is a member, a She is to suffer the long anticipated horrors of a same, the society not being enrolled. Not having a public and violent death, in order that she may give life to her child. She is to be nursed and raised life to her child. She is to be nursed and raised life to her child. She is to be nursed and raised public officer through whom to sue, the plaintiff had, by

> since, and was adjourned for the purpose of the defen. stewards of a seciety held at defendant's house, and to society to which the plaintiff belongs. The defendant heing the treasurer of that society, was bound to account for all monies paid over to him, and, consequently, tha money paid by the plaintiff,

Mr WARMAN contended the action could not be brought by the plaintiff, inasmuch as he had never paid the money to the defendant, and his client, if accountable. was so to the stewards.

Mr EBNEST Jones replied. On account of the society not being enrolled, it was not competent for the stewards to sue the treasurer for any money. Mr WARMAN .- This action was to recover back's sum

of money paid by the plaintiff to some one who purports to be the secretary or steward. The money was then paid, with other monies to his client, who disbursed the money for the society in payment of sick members. He submitted most confidently that his client could not be called upon to account to persons for the disposal of money which they had not paid to him, but to other par. ties. If he was responsible for the money of the society it was to the stewards who paid it over to him, and not to individual members who paid the money to the stew. ards. He accounts with the stewards of the seciety,

of the society, according to the rules. Mr Eanest Jones said, his client had, through his agents (the stewards) paid the defendant money for society's purposes, which money had not been properly applied by the defendant, and he (Mr J.) contended there was a resulting trust in favour of his client. The defendant, however, denied all personal knowledge of the plaintiff, and the ease was adjourned for evidence to show that the money paid by the plaintiff bad been paid over to the defendant. The society, his Honour would remember, was established for the purpose of assisting sick members following the trade of a tailer, and consequently a trade society.

THE JUDGE. - Is not the defendant the treasurer of the society, and accountable to any individual member for the money? Mr WARMAN .- He is no officer whatever of the

society. He is merely the publican at whose house the society is held, and disburses the money to the sick members by order of the stewards. Mr ERNEST JONES contended that the defendant, by having the money paid over to him by the stewards after it was received from the plaintiff, was bound to account to him for it. The books of the society had been brought

there to show in what position the defendent stood: and the stewards, secretary, and auditors were present to prove it. He contended the plea for the defence was untenable. Mr WARMAN. - The defendant acknowledges receiving money from the stewards, who say that Mr Kitchen is £89. in their debt, which he denies. This 10s. is said to have been paid in for certain purposes, whilst at the very time it is said to have been paid in, Mr Kitchen was disbursing fifty times the amount in paying the sick.

ready to go into the whole matter by a reference. Mr ERNBET JONES said, his client had no objection to such a course; he denied that the defendant had any. thing to advance as a set-off against his (plaintiff's) claim, but he was willing to allow defendant all reason. able opportunity of accounting for the money. The Learned Jungs said he thought that would be

As the whole seemed to be a matter of account between

the most satisfactory way of settling it. Mr WARMAN said he had a long list in his hand. The society claimed of his client £88. 5s. 9d., and his client The Learned Judgs said, that the court could certainly not go inte so voluminous an account, but that as

arbitrator had best be appointed, and he would grant full powers for that purpose. Mr WARMAN however centended the matter was beyond his Honour's jurisdiction, as the sum in dispute on the subject of arbitration exceeded £200.; and that the plaintiff ought therefore to be put out of court, Mr ERNEST Jones replied it was only 10s. What other accounts it might involve was immaterial. The case was clearly within the jurisdiction of the court. The Judos said that the 77th section of the new Act

gave him the power to award an arbitration in any case which he thought fit for arbitration, and whose award should be final, and as binding upon the parties as a judgment obtained in the court. The secretary of the society said they were willing in the first instance to have the matter settled by arbitration; but it was objected to. They were willing to abide by the suggestion of the Learned Judge. He would

suggest that Mr John Strachan, of the George, George yard, be the arbitrator. The case was suspended until the 18th of December, with the understanding that in the interim the whole matter shall be referred to arbitration.

A ROMANCE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The French papers contain some particulars of a most extraordinary character, relative to a process a great and magnanimous people, will mercifully grants | against a band of marauders, sixty of whom, with their chief, Claude Thibert, are at present in custody in the different prisons of Paris, and whose trials are expected to occupy the whole of the ensuing session of the Court of Assize for the Department of the Seine. The number of crimes imputed to the criminals, and which comprise murders by poisoning, stabbing, but lies at the office of this journal, 171, Strand, for the glary, arson, and indeed every offence known to the law, is 207; and there are altogether 1,700 charges, the whole extent of the band comprising, according to the statements of the police, more than 800 individuals, all care of Charles Gilpin, Bishopsgate-street, without bound together in a fort offraternity, and all engaged in different modes of plunder, and united in one wicked object. One mode adopted by the criminals was to ravel throughout the kingdom, having light vehicles built expressly for the purpose. They attended the fair with merchandise, taking care to have their papers all regularly signed, or obtaining forged ones, and in many cases, were looked upon as honest dealers, as they ap perty, and at the same time ingratiating themselves with the servants of the gentlemen's houses, and ob-

ployed at the Maesteg works. They, no doubt, were over his companions in audacity and crime. His mother well aware of the money which Dr Bowring and his brother carried with them, and they stationed themsalves at a very convenient and the stationed themselves at a very convenient spot for effecting the continual career of crime. This oulprit generally the robbery; but it would seem after all that they were velled with two large carriages, which were mostly filed novices at their trade, as their ingenuity did not serve them to invent many of except Hill of with stolen property, and he had three large depois is serve them to invent means of escape. Highway different towns, each of which was found to be full of valuable stolen property. The trial of this band of malefactors is looked forward to with the utmost info rest, as it is expected that the most extraordinary refe

Letters from Vienna contradict the statement that the cholera had made its appearance in that took so greedily of the audit dinner, that he died in capital.

An insolvent in the Bankruptcy Court, Lond had his potition dismissed, the other day, because I filled up the blank for assets with three cyphers, instead of the word 'nothing.

Noetry.

GIVE IT US NOW! Hear of no promise, Attend to no vow, With ardour unquenchable-Cleave to the principle-Ever invincible-Give it us now ! Throughout Earth's history Priestcraft and mystery Go hand in hand. When Heaven's talked of, Think what you're balk'd of,-Ever the same. Nature intended you When she first blended you In the same race, She, in the scroll of bliss. Sorrow or happiness, Gave you a place.

But a blight bath come o'er ye God never intended; And your nature's true glory With darkness is blended. For the taskmaster's gold, And the dominant vice. Buys the blood of your babes At a pitiful price. Yet the spirit of lying Keeps promising still A good time before. If you only keep still-

Keep still! Then they fear you ? They will When they hear you (!) Crying out with impunity Truth on each braw. In the strength of your unity Give it us now! And still when the preachable Bids you be teachable.

Think of your vow! And when he paints so well, Mansions where angels dwell. Press the point on him well-GIVE IT US NOW! Truth dwells for ever there. GIVE IT US NOW! We shall for ever share Mercy and peace so fair, Justice dwells ever there; GIVE IT US BOW. Bliss which no eye bath seen Waits you behind the scene, Then why not now ! Because our plan's feasible If the thing's seizable,

Any way equeczable, GIVE IT US NOW ! Heed not the pompous Apostle of place, The things of a faction Are ever in action. But true to our your To his impudent face. Should be hist at a blessing. You would soon be possessing. Still be you pressing -Give it as now! When the knowing one points you To liberty's shrine.

With a promise to show you Its spleadours divine. Deaf to the battery Of the foul flattery, Bidding you bow. The measure to meta him with Quickly you'll beat him with 'Tis ever to meet him with -GIVE IT US NOW!

A WCREING MAN.

Manchester.

Review.

THE CHIEFTAINS AND OTHER POEMS. By HEXRY GRACCHUS, gentleman. London: 16. Great Windmill-street, and 144, High Holborn. 'Henry Gracchus,' is by this time well known to our readers as the author of several political poems of a thoroughly democratic character, which have of late appeared in this journal. The first of those peems entitled "The Apotheosis," we deemed to be too good to pass unnoticed; we accordingly expressed our good opinion in no stinted terms. Succeeding peems called forth the applause of our readers generally, and one poem, entitled "Lowbands," was, we believe, reprinted for distribution by a lady residing at Bath, who appears to be both an enthusiastic admirer of the poet, and of the Land Pian so warmly enlogised in the above named poem. Indeed, Mr. O'Connor's achievments as the founder. and principal manager of the Land Company, appear to be the favourite theme of 'Henry Gracchus.' The main portion of the principal poem, entitled 'The Chieftains,' is an enthusiastic tri bute to the virtues, genius, and labours of the Chartist chief, and democratic member for Nottingham. That portion of the poem has already appeared in this journal; the remaining portions, published for the first time in this collection, sing the praises of Ernest Jones, and ----other political pieces are 'An Essay on the abrogation of the Punishment of Death,' some excellent lines on the Scottish Martyr, Thomas Muir; 'The Land and the Charter,' Lowbands,' 'The Apotheosis,' 'The Tower Hamlets Gathering,' 'The Battle, 'The Victory,' 'The Silent Lyre,' but for tha and a slashing satire on the 'Press Gang,' ex-brethren!' cited by the vile attempts of the said 'gang,' to damage the popularity of Mr O'Connor and destroy the Land Company. We notice several non-political pieces, which possess not the least of the pure elements of poetry, simplicity and sweetness; we allude to the lines entitled, 'The Poet's Souvenirs,'
'The Interview,' 'The Parting Tear,' and 'The Dirge of Anna.' We select for extract the follow-

ing tribute to Pope Pins, which has not before been published in this or any other journal :-THE SILENT LYRE. What! art thou silent still, my lyre ? Will not thy soul one hymn afford? Where now is all thy wonted fire! Is there not left a single chord? Come, waks-my spirit still is free. To hail the birth of Liberty. A spotless virgin, without home, An exile, wandering o'er the earth, Has sought the bills of mighty Rome To save the world by Freedom 'sbirth. Lay down, proud man, your diadem, For Rome to-day is Bethlehem. Come, scatter'd nations, from afar, The lights of truth around you shine, Behold the bright, mysterious Star That guides you to Religion's shrine. There, prostrate at her feet, you'll see The gorgeous wreck of tyransy. With what contempt she tramples down The despot's sceptre and his rod, And asks him, ean an earthly crown Convert an insect to a God! What are you, tyrants, why you dere Profane the brittle swords you wear ? Who placed you on the soyal throne, Has called you from your mother's womb. As Samuel to be his own, And not to make of earth a tomb. He broke the sword of guilty Saul, And now prepares, in turn, your fall. While mirth had crown'd, with rosy wine, The festive board of Babylon, A hand, that writes now your decline, Had weighed the monarch and his throne, The scales of God, proud man, are just, Your empires weigh a little dust, If you be called by some divine, Although but men of impure clay, The rays of pomp that round you shine, Shall with your empires pass away. Pair Carthage was the ocean's queen, But what remains where she had been When Sidon swept with fleets the sea. And Tyre set on her rocky brow. Twas glorious then their wealth to see But where are Tyre and Sidon new? Of them no vestige can be found, Their very names are but a sound! From vanish'd cities turn your eyes, To see whole empires pass away-

Will not experience make you wise.

How long will mankind learn to bear

The heartless fools they should not spare?

Proud despots of the western world?

When Gaul had stamp'd, earth felt the shock!

She thought her Sun would never set;

Go, worthless race, your hearts are stones,

My God had made all mankind free,

How dare you thus the Church prefane?

My wedded spouse you did reprove;

And you have forged for man a chain

Instead of teaching him to love.

Go, Achabs of our northern climes,

Your histories are told by crimes.

But you on alters heap'd up thrones,

And monarchs from their thrones are hurl'd,

You little insects of a day?

If nations sink into the tomb,

Can von expect a different doom,

Ambition chain'd him to a rock,

To teach a lesson you forget.

And heard them sigh, alas! alas!

To deify man's slavery.

No, no, Religion shall not bind

New fetters, nor enslave mankind.

You saw her last three monarchs pass,

No, no, your fall is heaven's decree,

Your crimes have seal'd your destiny.

The spouse you treated thus with scorn. But, how absurd your wicked plan! Your projects now are overthrown; He raises up one mighty man, To prove that Church is still his own. Who slow the haughty priests of Bel, Has given a king to Israel. No wealth, ao armies he commands, Nor do his fleets the ocean ride, But Ged now speaks from where he stands, And Liberty is Peter's bride, Bow down, Sicamber, and adore. He shall to man his rights restore. Come, people, sing then Freedom's birth, To-day a Pontiff has unriven The chains that bound the Sons of Earth, And Liberty comes down from heaven. Thrice bless'd the man, who came to save What God had never made a slave.

When, goaded on by lust and pride,

And said his pure and spotted bride

Was but a harlot without shame;

You thought, no doubt, he left forlorn

You gave Christ's church a wanton name,

We cannot pronounce 'Henry Gracehus,' as a poet, faultless; on the centrary, we think that his poems contain many lines which he might amend with great advantage to his otherwise excellent effasions. But, taking them for , all in all, we accept these poems as the offerings of one who kas the right rhyming stuff in him, the more right because his powers of mind are directed to a right object, the advancement of the good cause of human freedom and human happiness.

Whilst we can conscientiously applaud the poet. We must also express our thanks to the printer for the care and good taste he has exhibited in performing his part in preparing these poems for publication. We shall be glad to learn that this is but an instalment of 'Henry Gracchus's' productions, and that encouraged by public support, he will, and speedily too, add to the bulk of the present collection. We have much pleasure in recommending these poems to the readers of the Northern Star, and to all who desire to see the beavenly and omnipotent influence of poetry arrayed on the side of liberty and progression.

THE LABOURER, A Monthly Magazine of Politics. Literature, Poetry, &c. Edited by Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., and Ernest Jones, Esq. Lon don, Northern Star Office, 16. Great Windmillstreet, llaymarket.

This is a very interesting number of the Labourer. The continuation of 'The Insurrection of the Work. ing Classes' presents a graphic picture of that wonder. ful romance of history, the revolt of Rienzi, the last of the Romans. 'The Romance of a People' powerfully describes the sufferings of the Poles and the infernal cruelties of their persecutors. There are useful legal articles on 'The Poor Laws and the Land Company: and an article embracing large views, and breathing fervent aspirations for the better future, which we take the liberty to quote, entitled-BACE versus MATION.

A change is rapidly approaching over continental Europe: not a mere governmental, but an elementary change. In the early ages, the savage spirit of conquest impelled race against race; the confines of either were alternately broken down, and an amalgamation of discordant masses was the result. In the middle-ages, individual ambiti n, seconded by the progress in the art of war, broke these empires of races into nations, and the conflict of nations perpetuated and increased the confusion of races. Thus, most of the kingdoms of Europe are put together of incongruous parts, annexed by invasion, held by force, and perpetuated by diplomacy. Centuries have in some instances elapsed since these forcible annexations;—one would have expected them to have given the stamp of perpetual nationalities to their various constructions: they have brought national associations, national histories, national traditions, and national monuments; they have created and fostered national prejudices and animosities; and, They next tilled the land, of the old, of the sick, of the despite all, the old sympathies of BACE appear and ap. pear again, even under circumstances and in places where least to be expected. We purpose illustrating this hereafter. At present, we will look into the causes of this apparent anomaly.

A distinguishing type has been preserved by the hand of nature. The Scandinavian, the Sclavonic, the Teuton, the Italian, the Frank, and the Celtic, races, differ from each other in their physical appearance, and their mental constitution. Of course, by the word 'race,' we are not alluding to those broader distinctions, typified by the Caucasian, the African, the Malayan, etc .- but to those minor differences which have stamped an individual characteristic on different members of the Euro. pean family. It is in this sense in which we have ventured to speak of an 'Italian race;'-for, in the amalgam of which the Italians consist, we find, although broken into several nationalities, one pervading and distinctive

mental and obvsical characteristic. This in them, as in others, has manifested itself is social customs, language and literature; and it is to these causes that the wonderful sympathy of 'race,' still existent after the lapse of so many ages in the breasts of otherwise conflicting nations, is to be attributed.

To this active cause, the remodelling of the European system will be indebted for its origin. It is one great lever in the hands of modern democracy. It is one great aid to the realisation of that noble principle 'all men are brethren.' The splits in the human family induced by the ambition of kings and conquerers, are about to The be partially healed by the extension of the feeling of fraternity from the narrow limits of a kingdom to the bonndary of a race. Verily, kingdoms are changing into kingdoms.

Thus we find the Italians struggling, not for the independence of Naples from Rome, or Rome from Austria, but for that of Italy from the German, 'All Italians are

Thus we find even the most discordant national ani mosities smothered, and the Russian and the Pole struggling for one Sclavonic republic! Thus the conspiracy of Pestel, Bustazeff, and Ryleyeff was intended to amal gamate both nations under one free government-and thus Nicholas endeavours to use this very circumstance for tyrannical purposes, in trying, and with some effect to impress the Poles with the belief, that his mission is to gather all the scattered wrecks of the Sclavonic race into one great union. The latter part of his object will be realised by the people, but the tyranny will be frustrated, for here, too, it is democracy that raises the cry: 'All Solavonians are brethren i

Thus we find that Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland. are drawing nearer to each other. Here, too, the national animosities engendered by kings are being rapidly forgotten. The 'crowns,' not the people, of Denmark, Sweden and Norway fought with hostile interests. Norway and Sweden are united; and when the present king of Denmark dies, a union between the Danes and Swedes is more than probable. The people on either side the water desire it, and the weak barrier of a debauched and imbecile prince will hardly be insurmountable. The Finus, too, are looking back with affection to the time of their union with Sweden: and looking forward with impatience to the renewal of that union. There, too, in those northern lands, the cry is being raised : 'All Scandinavians are brethren!

Thus we find that Germany is endeavouring to reconstruct her lopped members into one great body. In Germany, as well, feelings of national hostility are being smothered. Long wars and rivalries taught the Prossians and the Austrians to hate each other; and kingly ambition made Prussia disliked by the minor states. Now, mark the change! Now, what is the cry? One father-land! One Germany!' 'All Germans are brethren!

Even in our own country, the same spirit of ' race' is apparent. It is a striking feature of the times, that the 'Celt' is speaking of the 'Saxon' as a foreigner, and that the Saxon, after the lapse of eight hundred years, speaks of the domiciled 'Norman' as an invader, and points to the scious of our aristocracy, descended from a Norman stock, as conquerors and aliens in the land ! The distinctive features of race and their requirements are becoming daily more apparent.

Scotland, indeed, possesses her Scottish kirk and Scot tish law; but in Ireland the cry is raised of 'Ireland for the Irish.' It is a cry of 'race,' under the guise of a short of nationality. Yet the link of friendship is not wanting between the sister countries, and through this little island-world of ours, this cry, as well, is raised; Saxon and Celt are brethren!

This is an approximation to that greater principle of ALL MEN ARE BRETHREN.' A principle propounded by the society of Fraternal Demecrats in England, and echoed-loudly echoed-on the Continent. But we must walk before we can run. Much will be achieved if each distinctive race can be gathered in family bond-it will pave the way for general fraternity, since democracy is at work throughout the world. A glauce at the state of Europe will show that the pre sent system cannot last; that the present thrones will crumble, and the present limits of kingdoms shrink or spread. Then, out of the deluge of convulsive change that will, ere long, agitate the Continent, we shall see i emerge under a new aspect. The present national boundaries will be swept away, and the deminions of caces will be established in the Scandinavian, Sclavonic Italian and Germanic unions. Nor, thanks to the spiri of freedom, will these be moulded under the grasp of monarchs; but, as the storm will be raised by democracy against despotism, so shall we trace the victory of the latter by the establishment of federal republics. Those national feelings, which in some countries, might yet militate against this great result (and we are aware that the Pole and the Dane yet cling fondly to a restrictive nationality,) may be spared and harmonised. by these still retaining a separate individuality, a separate government, and yet forming a part of each great union of race, by joining each other in a federate system of republics. Thus, Poland may obtain an independent government, yet form one of the Sclavonic confederation. Thus, Ireland seeks a Repeal of the Union. and would yet remain the confederate ally of England.

*The Finns, may, indeed, trace a difference of race from the Swedes-but the difference is still greater between them and the Russians; therefore, an alliance with the Swedes would be an approximation on their part to the principle of the sovereignty of races;

These are the results to which the approaching crisis

race will be extended in the lapse of time; and it may Papal court, and the whole coclesiasical erganisation, not be a mere dream of the visionary to contemplate If not, it will have nething to do, and may as well relinthe period in which these narrower limits will be widened | quish its nominal privileges, dishand its national guards. into Caucasian, Malayan, African republics, spreading and submit to the leading-strings of the priesthood as thus the circle of human sympathy, until indeed the before. It will not do this, however, but go on from words are realised: 'All Men are Brethren.'

'Henry Grachus,' contributes a poem entitled 'Death Punishment,' in which the poet advocates the side of humanity, mercy, and progress: Another poem by Ernest Jones, entitled, 'The Bard's Lament, is included in the attractions of this number, which we heartily recommend to those for whom it is published, and to whose interests it is devotedthe class of the Labourer.

Tait's Edinburgh Magazine. Kovember. Edinburgh Sutherland and Knox. London: Simpkin and

The continuation of Mr St John's tale of the French Revolution, 'Miranda,' is the most readable of the contents of this menth's number. There are artieles on 'The Crisis and the Currency,' and 'Themas Macaulay;' and the opium eater, De Quincy, gives one of his usual soporiferous hash ups- Protestantism, being his victim on this occasion. We can find nothing quotable but an extract from a review of Prescott's 'History of the Conquest of Peru.' PERUVIAN AGRARIANISM.

The lands assigned to the Sun furnished a revenue to support the temples and maintain the costly ceremony of the Peruvian worship and the multitudinous priesthood. Those reserved for the Inca went to support the royal state, as well as the numerous members of his household and his kindred, and supplied the various exigencies of government. The remainder of the lands was divided, per capita, in equal shares among the people. It was provided by law, as we shall see hereafter, that every Peruvian should marry at a certain age. When this event took place, the community or district in which he lived furnished him with a dwelling, which, as it was constructed of humble materials. was done at little sost. A lot of land was then assigned to him, sufficient for his own maintenance and that of his wife. An additional portion was granted for every child-the amount allowed for a son being the double o that for a daughter. The division of the soil was renewed every year, and the possessions of the tenant were increased or diminished according to the numbers in his family. The same arrangement was observed with reference to the Curacas, excepting only that a domain was assigned to them corresponding with the superior dignity of their stations.

A more thorough and effectual agragrian law than this cannot be imagined. In other countries where such a law has been introduced, its operation, after a time, has given way to the natural order of events, and ble that under the influence of that love of order and system of having the stem clothed with fruit from the aversion to change which marked the Peruvian institutions, each new partition of the soil usually confirmed the occupant in his possession, and the tenant for a year was converted into proprietor for life.

The territory was cultivated wholly by the prople, The lands belonging to the Sun were first attended to. widows, and the orphan, and of soldiers engaged in acfall that part of the community who, from bodily infirmity, or any other cause, were unable to attend to their own concerns.'

If no man could become rick in Peru, no man could become poor. No spendthrift could waste his substance in riotous luxury. No adventurous schemer could impoverish his family by the spirit of speculation. The law was constantly directed to enforce a steady industry and a sober management of his affairs. No mendicant was tolerated in Peru. When a man was reduced by poverty or misfortune—it could not be by fault—the arm of the law was stretched out to minister relief; not the stinted relief of private charity, nor that which is doled have been mangled with the spade, let the bruised parts we sent two delegates to wait upon the Centra out, drop by drop, as it were, from the frozen reservoirs of the parish, but in generous measure, bringing no numiliation to the object of it, and placing him on evel with the rest of his countrymen.

No man could be rich, no man could be poor, in Peru : but all might enjoy, and did enjoy a competence. Ambition, avarice, the love of change, the morbid spirit of discontent, those passions which most agitate the minds of men, found no place in the bosom of the Peruvian. The Spaniards who first visited the country are emphatic in their testimony, that no government could have been better suited to the genius of the people; and no people could have appeared more contented with

their lot, or more devoted to their government, Howitt's Journal. Part X. London: W. Lovett, 171, Strand.

The contents of this part, generally, are pleasing and instructive. The articles by Dr Carpenter, on Popular Physiology; by Frederic Rowton, on Death Punishments; by the Rev. H. Davis, on Madrid and its Inhabitants; and by William Howitt, on 'The Resources and Reform of our Indian Empire,' are entitled to our warm approval. From one of the articles, on India, we give the following extract:-

It is well known that it is monopoly that erushes the life out of India, and renders it useless to England. It is this which sends us to the Americans for our cotton. and enables them to manufacture with our gold, and compete with us in all the markets of the world. Salt, perish periodically of terrible famines. Englishmen of ashes, capital dare not venture to settle in that fine country, and raise cotton, sugar, and numberless articles for our market, because they have no security. The government, which claims to be proprietors of the soil, sends out its collectors, levies any amount of tax, or rather rent, that it pleases; and we let this go on from year to year, while we are suffering the intensest distress at home for the want of the raw material for our manufactures, which India could send us in any quantity, and also. at the lowest price. Our manufacturers pay to America six millions a-year more for the cotton obtained there, than they would pay for it to our own subjects in India, who would take our manufactured articles in return. But the whole question presents the grossest instance of national infatuation imaginable. Providence has nut into our hands a great and magnificent territory, capable of enriching us as a trading and manufacturing people beyond conception; and we suffer this country with its hundred millions of customers, to be sacrificed to the aristocracy and to a company of merchants in Leadenhall-street. Why do these merchants play into the hands of the aristocracy? Because on them they depend for the renewal of their Charter. Why do the aristocracy renew their Charter ! Because they want India as a great war field, where their sons of £445. can get promotion, and load themselves with the spoils of unhappy nations. And for this all the trading advantages of India and China to boot are sacrificed, and our 177 of rice, 895 of potatoes, 1,395 of turnips, are rivals the Americans are enriched, and made more effective competitors.

We observe in the 'Record of Popular Progress. a report of the proceedings of the late Free Trade Congress at Brussels, containing abstracts of Mr Weerth's celebrated speech, and Dr Bowring's inby the Editor of Howitt's Journal, as 'a most important movement, 'a noble beginning,' 'opening speech is carefully eschewed by the Editor, who will not earn the thanks of the working classes, by trumworking men of Bolton.

Biggs, 421, Strand: This part is, we think, even more rich than usual

in fireside stories, and that choicely selected miscellaneous matter for which this periodical is so celebrated. The readers for amusement will find abundance to gratify their taste, and the readers for taken her, insisted that she should return home, and instruction will not be sent empty away. From she was about to set out with them on her return. The engineers of Woolwich... certain editorial speculations on the reforming Pope, we give the following extracts:

POPE PIUS. The present Pope is a bold man. He is rousing a people from a state of dormancy. The question follows, can the Pope lead the people? He leads them at present because they have not as yet gained their end; but once a system of popular government is established in Italy, once the voice of the people is recognised as a legitimate branch of legislative authority, will it be possible for a priest of the middle ages to reign in Rome ! Rome ecclesiastical is essentially unchangeable, monarchial, and arbitrary. Popular governments are essentially changeable and anti-monarchial. It is difficult to imagine how a political system of progress is compatible with an ecclesiastical system of conservaworld have they ever been known to co-exist in a state of harmony. One must subdue the other.

The Pope is contending with Austria, and his people at peace with himself. He is organising a popular power on purpose te expel a foreign power. When the foreign on purpose to expel a foreign power. When the foreign would have little longer. It was taken from Sheffield to Wake. The paper makers, Maidstone, Kent I power is expelled what will the popular party then have little longer. It was taken from Sheffield Times. The engineers of Dartford (2nd subscription) to do? to what will it then turn its serious thoughts? field on Wednesday morning. - Sheffield Times.

in Europe appears pointing. But this brotherhead of To domestic reform, most assuredly, to reform in the THE CRAYFORD BLOCK-PRINTERS' CASE. The carpenters, Maidenhead, Castle-street, one set of innevations to another, till it change the aspect of ecclesiastical affairs throughout the whole

> troversy. Distent is the safety-valve of Protestantism; it provides a graduated scale of disaffection. It does the Protection of Industry. Now that is a fact we not merely divide the people into Churchmen and Infl. cannot think of keeping in the dark after the mandels, but into Churchmen and numerous grades of ner in which the Central Committee of that Asso-Christians, who are all more or less imbued with the conservative spirit, and averse to extreme measures. It is not so in Spain, Portugal, or Italy, for there they who advice, and that it was an out-work question. Such are not Catholics are Infidels, and freedom of speech having been the way in which the Central Comand thought would inundate the press with a torrent of mittee have laid our case before the trades, we feel Infidel philosophy that would reduce the power of the it our duty to bring the whole matter before the priesthood as low as it was in France; for it is now a well-a-certained fact that the pulpit belongs to the our shops, (No. 1,) at that time being in great dischurch, but the press belongs to the literary or philoophical world, and the clergy as a body cannot take possession of it. How, then, could the Pope retain or obtain all fancy work, which reduction we were resisting possession of it in a state of liberty ? He will not make by every means in our power.) Mr Evans, another the experiment voluntarily. He will either beat, a of our employers (No. 2) gave orders to the effect, retreat very soon, or he will run headlong into a system of Roman Catholic Protestantism like that of France, which is a half-wayhouse between England and Italy. versies which has ever taken place since the world began. | sates would be closed for a few days. Instead of which, She will lay open all the virtues and vices-all the one, two, three, and four weeks passed and no gates arcana of the Roman church. She will finish what were opened, but reports came to hand that the gates Luther began, but could not complete because he was would not be opened till we had settled with No. 1. not in possession of the capital, which is the seat of and submitted to the reduction. Such being the case, power. Her priesthood will fight for the idea of unity by the advice of the Central Committee, we settled and centrality, and priestly dictation, for the spiritual in the affair with No. 1. and submitted, tafter position to the temporal power; and her own population and the time all our

The Midland Florist. Conducted by J. F. Woods. November. London: Simpkin and Marshall. Nottingham : R. Sutton. From this very useful 'public instructor' we give the following extract:-

her own, throughout her wide dominions.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS FOR NOVEMBER. This month is always a busy one; for if mild and the prodigality of others, the usual vicissitudes of for- well as all sorts of groundwork. In the fruit garden, away before the spirit of luxury and avarier. The and leaves, with very little or no fruit, this plan will be nearest approach to the Pernylan constitution was pro- found peculiarly adapted. We have this season seen national jubilee, at the close of every half century, thicker than the shaft of a small hay fork, and standing estates reverted to their original proprietors. There about as high out of the ground, clothed with fruit from was this important difference in Peru, that not only did top to bottom. For the thousands of gardens round soil, or to that desire of improving it which is natural to small space, to adopt Mr. Hall's plan of growing them as

> every favourable opportunity. In cutting away the tral Committee consulted, applied to, and again was shoots, do not cut for the sake of cutting; for one of their members down at Crayford. He ad-

season. In nine cases out of ten, they have been allowed Central Committee, we offered an intermediate list Shoemakers of Newcastle carried; independent of which, there has been injudi- in the pound, which the manager said was a mere Hawthorn's men, Newcastle cious stripping the trees of their leaves, in order to let flea bite, and would give the firm no relief whatever; the sun get to the fruit; the consequence will prove that he must have the whole list the master gave them the trees have been seriously injured. After the fruit or else he must get other men, as the master would is gathered, the surface of the ground should be covered soon be home, and be displeased at his keeping the with good manure, that the autumnal rains may wash it works still, and he was determined to carry his in. Vines are greedy feeders, and will repay all the help

Transplant roses, evergreens as well as deciduous the fibrous root is retained. When the main roots On the next day Mr Evans returned from France, be cleanly cut off with a sharp knife, previous to planting.

Raspberries, of which the Fastolff, is one of the best should now be attended to. Fork over the ground (de not dig it), cleaning it well from root weeds, removing all unnecessary canes, and cutting out the dead wood which produced fruit last sesson; three strong canes may be preserved, and tied to a stake, or the tops of neighbouring plants may be brought together and tied had given up business. We sent two delegates after in the form of an arck, by which means stakes are not him to watch the proceedings. He got none from required; it should, bowever, be recollected, that there at that time, though they were knobsticks. these should be trained east and west, if possible; In the evening a deputation waited upon Mr E. acsides.

It must also be borne in mind that all vacant ground must defer our conference till Monday morning, at should immediately be manured and in winter dug or seven o'clock. At the time appointed we met Mr thrown up in ridges; it would then be ready for cropping at any moment. Cabbages may yet be planted, though they would have

been better planted earlier. Stone's Superb, or the Improved Sprotherpurch is a fire decreased and the Impro proved Sprotborough, is a fine flavoured and early sort, well worthy of extensive cultivation.

If carrots and parsnips are not already out of the ground and stored, it should be done immediately. choosing a dry day for the operation; where extensively grown the roots are pitted, but for small families,

Potatoes should be occasionally examined, where quantity together, increases the mischief. All refuse, in the garden, such as decaying leaves, &c.

The Man in the Moon. November. London: Clark, Warwick-lane.

the following: -E ihu Burritt's next book is to be called 'Hisses from irons in the fire. We would that his books were there

The Miner's Advocate, for November, contains several well-written articles. The Herald of Co-opsration defends ' Communism 'against Mr Mazzini's attacks. The Bottle is a drama, published by Cleave, they would do, and everything else they could to Shoe-lane, founded upon Cruikshank's graphic illustrations of the drunkard's progress.

reached the United States direct this year, inde- can the Central Committee say, that we have acted pendent of the thousands who have landed in

Partaking of the general prosperity of Glasgow, for £1,605, being an increase on the previous year

It has been stated, that 107 parts of wheat, 111 of rve, 117 of oats, 130 of barley, 138 of Indian corn,

equal in nutritive power. A Guernsey paper states that twenty-nine out of frigate, off that coast, upwards of forty years ago, have recently been recovered.

AN ATROCIOUS CRIME was committed in the railsolent reply. Strange to say, this Congress is lauded way station at Dresden, on the 30th ult. At about ten o'clock in the morning, a well-dressed young man entered, and walked about for some time in an agiup most important prospects, to none more than to tated state, smoking a cigar. All at once he rushed the working classes, &c., &c. Notice of Mr Weerth's towards a young female who was about to enter a in your valuable columns, carriage, and drawing a pistol from his pocket discharged it at her. The ball entered her heart, and peting Bowring's sophiems and delusions. If the she died immediately. The murderer then drew Editor doubts our word he had better appeal to the another pistol from his pocket, and placed the barrel of it in his mouth, but just as he was about to pull the trigger, his arm was seized by a bystander, and the ball lodged in the ceiling. The murderer was immediately arrested and placed in gaol. He is the travelling clerk for a manufactory of arms at Liege. The young female belonged to a respectable family at Berlin, and had been carried off by the murderer. Her father and mother having followed and over-

when the murder was committed. NATIONAL LAND COMPANY. - The purchases of this company have hitherto been made in the name of Mr Feargus O'Connor, the originator and chief manager. The reason of this has been, that as the company was not registered, legal difficulties prevented the land from being hought, except in the name of some individuals. Arrangements, however, are now in progress for the registration of the company, and Mr O'Connor will bring a bill before parliament for that purpose as early as possible in the session. The deed of registration is already drawn up, and is being taken to all the large towns in the kingdom, so that it may be signed by all or most of the parties who are interested in it. It is supposed that the whole number of signatures, from parties all tism. It is not compatible, and in no country in the of whom have vested greater or less sums of money, will not be less than 9,000. Messrs Clark and Dixon, Mr Yearron, Plough Inn, do. of the National Land Company, brought the regis- The engineers of Greenwich ... tration deed to Sheffield on Tuesday week, when out The engineers of London ... of the 400 or 500 in this town who are concerned in The tailors' society, White Hart, Little

it, about 150 affixed their names, and many others'

would have done so had the time allowed been a

Committee Room, Bell Inn, Crayford; Kent. and Bell, Old Bailey, London, Nov., 2nd, 1847. Sir,-Your paper being the acknowledged organ of the working millions, we beg to lay before them, through your columns, our quarter's balance sheet for the thirteen weeks we have been on strike, end-For our part, we do not expect the Pope to go far into | ing October 30th; also our present position. In political reform. He will soon get alarmed or be checked your columns of the 2nd of October, by leaving out The engineers of London ... by the absolute sovereigns that surround him, whose the heading of our appeal to the public, it made it The corpenters, King's Arms, Marylebone. countries being exclusively Catholic, but containing an appear we had been on strike but five weeks, whereas immense amount of concealed infidelity, are whelly nufit | we had been eight weeks at that time. There was for conducting a calm and bloodless revolution, or con- also one paragraph you entirely omitted, namely : our being members of the National Association for ciation treated our case; viz., by passing a kind of double vote, that we had acted contrary to their bar of public opinion. On the 19th of June, one of turbance through a very serious reduction of 6s. 8d in the pound being offered by their employer upon that his gates would be closed for a few days while they took stock; some of the men at the time having work they had begun, (and had been paid However, if Rome do gain possession of a free press, for) but not finished. Others having work out, she will originate one of the most magnificent control were told to get it read, but not to begin it, as the tion arranged on these two opposise sides will merely funds,) to a reduction of 3s. 4d. in the pound. No exemplify, on a miniature scale, the great battle of the sooner was this done, than reports were received church and state, which must take place, in unison with that the gates of No. 2 were to be opened, and a great reduction offered. Such reports were immediately followed by the manager leaving the works, and a new manager being appointed, which occupied two weeks more. On the 3rd of August, the shop clerk was applied to by the master, to send half a dozen men to wait upon the master and manager at the works, as the representatives of the shop. The men being sent, were introduced to the new manager, a Mr Collins, late of the firm of Messrs under the superior intelligence and thrift of some, and open, every description of planting may now be done, as of Mitcham, Surrey, when they were told the gates tune have been allowed to take their course, and restore root pruning should be performed; to trees against would now go on with greater spirit—that he had had been shut longer than they expected, but they things to their natural inequality. Even the iron law of walls and palings, which have for years been in a most got a new manager, and that much greater facilities Lycurgus ceased to operate after a time, and melted luxuriant state, producing large quantities of shoots for doing their work should be given them, but for

the future that was the list (presenting the men bably in Judea, where, on the recurrence of the great pear trees which had been root-pruned, with stems not strated, but he said, that was the price he should pay, or have a free shop, viz. a knobstick shop. The men then said they must have time to look before the lease, if we may so call it, terminate with the year, Nottingham and other large towns, pyramidal frees are the next night, and that, as he was going to France, they could take such a list. He gave them until the lease, if we may so can it, terminate with the year, intringular and contribution, priminal trees are the next night, and that, as he was going to realice, but during that period the tenant had no power to all appropriate; they give the proprietor a much better he should leave it to his manager to carry out, enate or to add to his pessessions. The end of the brief opportunity of cultivating his plot of land, as well as en. The Central Committee was immediately sent to. term found him in precisely the same condition as he suring finer fruit, and being more manageable. Goose- when one of their members attended, but not before was at the beginning. Such a state of things might be berries and currants may be planted; and we would adthe next night, the time the answer was to have supposed to be fatal to anything like attachment to the vise all who are fond of fine fruit and large produce in a been given, and too late to see the master. He, the member of the Central Committee, told us, he did the permanent proprietor, and hardly less so to the pramids. Some people are growing them as standards, not know how to advise us; 'twas a serious reducholder of a long lease. But the practical operation of but as the space between the head and the ground is tion. viz. 5s. 5d. in the pound, but still we must the law seems to have been otherwise; and it is proba. bare of fruit, and consequently prefitless, we prefer the endeavour to meet the master, and not if we could help it, 'loose' the shop. Again, and again, and again, was the manager applied to, to get him to Training plums, pears, &c., may be proceeded with at alter his position, but in vain. Again was the Centhe removal of any or every branch there ought to be a vised us to get our trade to meet the master in Vines, out of doors, have been extremely prolific this owing to the advice and opinion expressed by the to retain double the quantity of fruit they ought to have of prices to the master, viz, a reduction of 2s. 8d. point, and would therefore make it a free shop, He accordingly wrote to many places for hands, but could not get any printers; 'tis true he got some shrubs. All sorts of fruit trees will do well now. In men and a few boys that had worked about the removing them, take care that as much as possible of premises before, thinking to make printers of them.

Committee, and one of their members went with the deputation to Mr Evans in London, but he would only see his own men, and after a little conversation with them, he agreed to meet a deputation at the factory in the evening, at half-past seven o'clock. On the same day the manager went to Waltham Abrey, to endeavour to get some hands, (to the number of sixteen) from a free shop that the fruit then gets the advantage of the sun on both | cording to appointment. He said his manager had gone out upon business, but not having returned we Evans and Mr Collins. Mr E. said he had been talking to Mr C., and that he could not meet us in you cannot one halipenny,' and turning to the men, he said, 'You cannot resist it, you have no funds, and no friends; why, you must be starved unless you

with the breaking up of the society, and against the morning to night. put on an extra levy would be to cut the thread of the association; but this they could do, they could recommend the case to the trades in general, and Bailey, on Tuesday next, Novemberthe 16th, -chair solicit their support, and that the Central Com- taken at seven o'clock precisely. mittee could also use the power they had, to postpone the payment of our levies, which he believed support and assist us. Now, after being fully aware of all this; after it was well known that the late manager left, because he would not dirt his hands At least 200,000 European emigrants will have in such business : after all these things, we ask, how contrary to their advice? Do they mean to tell us. or the trades in general, that they advised us to accept our masters' terms, viz. 2 reduction of 5s. 5d. union; if so, we ask, if such are to be the benefits of 'Union for the Millian?" Again, we ask, after knowing the above, and duly considering the same. could they come to the other resolution, or part of the resolution; viz. that it is an out of work question? We leave the public to judge. We are compelled in justice to our cause, in behalf of the fortythirty-six guns, thrown overboard from the Phoebe two men, with their numerous families, who are now standing out, to lay our case before the various trades, and again solicit their benevelent also in the North of England and Scotland, who have circulars, truly representing our position.

> We remain, yours. &c. Signed on behalf of the Committee. W. H. GARDNER, Chairman.

RECEIPTS OF THE LONDON BLOCK PRINTERS' SOCIETY, ides, for the thirts October 30th.

The cordwainers of Dartford, Kent. The engineers of Dartford ... Mr E. Davids, Bexley Arms, Bexley-heath... The engineers of Woolwich A bonefit given by Messrs Nelson and Lee, at Dartford... 0 0 6

A Priend ... Mr Pascall, pige maker of Dartford The moulders of London ... 0 12 3 The Fleece society of tailors The tailors's society, King's Head, Beart.st., Leicester-square
Mr Aplegarth's works, Dartford Mesers Tuckers and Co.'s works, Westham Abboy

The engineers' committee, Coopers Arms, Lower Thames-street The Darenth paper mills, Darenth, Kent ... The book-binders' society of London Mr Asker, Yacht Hotel, Erith, Kent

Emax .. The cork cutters' society, Bell, Old Bailey ... 0 01 street
The engine and machine smiths, Pencock, street .. Westminster-road.. .. The pattern makers to engineers, Glasshouse Fields ... The earpenters, Queen's Head, Acton. st., Gray's Inn-road . The cordwainers (W. M.) Bull and Bull, Ropemakers-atreet The carpenters, Mitre, Stangate ... The carpenters, Globe, King-st., John-st., Clerkenwell ,, ... 0 12 6 The smiths of -____, carriage department The engineers of Mossrs Miller, Ravenhill, and Co. .. The tailors' society, Royal Tent, Silver-st., Golden-square ... The paper makers of Darenth (2nd subscription ... The engineers of London ... The carpenters, Maidenhead, Castle-st., (2nd subscription) ... The tin plate workers, Pewter Platter, Churchst. Hatton-garden ...

City-road ...

and others)

The corpenters and joiners of London

Gray's Inn-road ...

The carpenters, Silver Cup, Cromer-street,

The boiler makers of Greenwich (Penn's

A few friends at the Angel, Stratford.

The men in Surrey ... 81 18 9 The men at the pin factory, Borough-road... The men of Mr Swaisland. Kent*... Men who were in arrears Total from our body 200 18 0

Received in the thirteen works from our own trade.

The silver trade, Crown and Can, John-st.,

The carvers and gilders, Golden Lion.

Limehouse ...

The moulders, Messrs Scaward and Co.,

Mr Lennard, undertaker, John-street,

Clerkenwell

Wardour-st.

* Besides this. Mr Swaisland's men have paid twenty two men that were out from their shop. EXPENDITURE. Paid to men on Strike 231 11 6 Paid for printing, meetings, delegation, &c. 69 6 6

£300 18 0 Augustus Fabrier & Auditors.

JOHN REDSELL GEORGE HUDSON, Clerk. WINLATON NAIL MAKERS .- As you are an advo-

cate of the rights of labour, will you insert the following subscriptions received by the Horse Nail Makers now on strike at Winlaton, by doing so you Yours, truly, will much oblige, EDWD. SUMMERSIDE, Treasurer.

Winlaton, General Trades Whitebaven Nailers, by Carty ... 0 10 0 Wigton Nailers
Carlisle Nailers, by Brewn Wigton Nailers 0 5 11 0 12 0 Carlisle Nailers, by Brewn
Mr Abbot's Chain makers, Gateshead St Peter's Quoy Chain makers ... Newcastle Nailers 0 5 4 North Shields Nailers ... Tyzick and Dobinson's Chain Pow and Co.'s Chain makers £7 5 9

Stephenson's Winlaton Mill Hawk's Chain makers, Gateshead 0 11 0 0 11 2 Hawk's Smiths Richardson's Chain makers, Gateshead 0 2 10 Porter's Chain makers, Dunstan 0 3 3 Percy Main ... Nailers, North Shields ... 0 6 9 Tyzick's Chain makers, North Shields Pow's Chain makers, North Shields 0 11 7 £6 14 4

THE NOTTINGHAM DISTRICT COMMITTER, in connection with the National Association of United Trades, held their usual meeting at the Assembly Rooms. White Horse, Barker-gate, on Monday last, when the following resolution was agreed to :-

That the meetings of this committee take place for the future, on the first Monday in every month, and that a sub-committee of three be chosen to act in the interviews; and should any society require their assistance in cases of arbitration, the same are to apply to the Secretary, 5, Calwick-street, Swinton, Nottingham; and should any society belonging to the National Association, require any information with reference to forming societies for the consumption of the goods manufactured by the men employed by the above association, such information may be had by applying as above, at the society's meeting-house at the time of meeting.

ASHTON.-THE GENERAL TURN OUT .- There appears no probability of this turn-out coming to a termination, notwithstanding it is pauperising the town. On Menday morning the whole of the mills submit; therefore, soid he, turning to the master, remained closed, none of the masters appearing at we must break their Union. Yes sir, and as you all anxious to give the operatives a charce of rehave placed this in my hands, I will give the men suming work, were they inclined to go in. The if placed amidst dry sand, in a cellar, they will keep this day to make up their minds and come to their spinners appointed a deputation to wait upon the work at the price you have offered; but, if they do mayor, Joseph Fletcher, Esq, with a requisition not, I will not, as I live, shop one of them, unless from the inhabitant householders, on Saturday, practicable; when laid in large heaps, if at all tainted he not only work for this price, but shall also pledge praying him to convene a meeting in the Town Hall, with the disease, the sweating or heating of so large a himself to belong to no trade society or union what for the purpose of taking into consideration the best ever.' The master and manager then left the depu- means to be adopted under the present unfortunate Indian government, and the natives are ground under these to such a condition of poverty that they cannot be afforded, or accumulations of this kind again was one of their members down at Casufaul to the manufacture of the our chase our manufactures. They cannot even live, but are offensive to the eye, burn them, and spread the and after the whole case was laid before him, he on their own account. Such is the state of distress said, he did not know what to advise, he could not in this town and neighbourhood, owing to the strike say go to work at such a great reduction, together now existing, that the parish office is crowded from

decision of the whole trade; neither could be say, LANCASHIRE MINERS -The general delegate meet-Not the worst of the contents of this number is stop out, inasmuch, as they, the Central Committee, | ing of Lancashire Miners will be held on Monday were unable to render support, that the number of next, November 15th, at the house of Mr Samuel hands that were then out on strike took every Hill, sign of the Horse and Jockey, Scholes, Wigan. the Horse Shoe.' The learned blacksmith has many farthing of the money that was collected; and to Chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. LONDON CARPENTERS .- A meeting of the Carpenters of London will be held at the Bell Inn, Old

SHAMEFUL CASE OF OFFRESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAB. Sin,-I wish, through the medium of your valuable paper, to inform its numerous readers of a piece of gross injustice exercised towards a number of 'operative stonemasons, by Messrs Thompson and Logan, railway contractors, who sent one of their agents to Liverpool in August last, for the purpose of engaging a number of masons to go to Leeds, there to assist in the erection of a number of stone bridges. The demand for labour in the Clyde ferries have been lot for the current year in the pound, together with the breaking up of our Liverpool was, at that time, very great, and it was with considerable difficulty that the agent, Mr Armstrong, could prevail upon any masons to accompany him. However, such were the inducements which he held out, that a number of men at length consented to the following verbal agreement, viz -that they should have full employment until May next, at the rate of 5s 4d per day. Accordingly, the men engaged, lett their employment in Liverpool, where they were receiving 53 per day, and proceeded with him to Leeds, where they immediately commenced working at the terms already specified. aid, by loan or gift. Delegates are in London, and After working a few weeks, they received notice that it was no longer the intention of Messrs Thompson and Legan, to pay them according to the agreement, and Hoping you will excuse this lengthy epistle, and publish the same, together with the balance sheet, tion in their wages of 58 per week. To this unreasonable proposition the men refused compliance, and the consequence was that they were thrown out of employment. However, legal proceedings have been ontered into against Messrs Thompson and Legan. How it will terminate I am not prepared to say; but I hope the trades of Leeds will not allow these poor men, their wives, and families, to be excrificed at the shrine of 'capital.' but will endeavour, by every legitimate means in their power, to buffle the avaricious attempts of those who would trample upon industry. This is a case that deserves the cordial support of every true philanthropist : for, when we contemplate the unprinciple d conduct of those employers in seducing men from their homes by holding out bright prospects, and making fair pro-

> the Northern Star, you will much oblige,
> Yours. MICHAEL FORESTEB. Yours,

So great is the rage for playing at cards in Russia that in the imperial manufactory at St Petersburg, 1,200 dozen sets are made every day; that is to say, 14,400 sets a day, or 526 000 every year. This immense number is insufficient, and the nobility of St Petersburg have addressed a petition to the government, which has the monopoly of this manu acture, to obtain an augmentation of the supply.

mises, and then treating them as already stated, it

cannot fail to click the just indignation of every honest

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THE NORTHERN STAR, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1847.

THE PAST, THE PRESENT, AND THE FUTURE.

This day witnesses the completion of the other returned members to acknowledge the Tenth Volume of the Northern Star. Everyone is aware that our French neigh-

bours unhesitatingly believe this to be the month in which Englishmen are prone to relieve themselves from the cares of this life by not be confined to the honourable members for a self-sought halter. Be that as it may, it is certain that the gloomy fogs of November have not a more blighting effect upon the human mind and its flesh and blood covering, than had the mists of prejudice, and the clouds of ignorance, upon the body-politic, previous to their treasurer not less than £80,000. the existence of the Northern Star.

Ten years ago, the party of the "people" was unknown. "The People," toasted at still greater proof of its power—excites the Whig and Sham-Radical dinners, was an abstraction, a non-entity, a "will-o-the-wisp" conjured up by political jugglers to deceive honest men, and lead them astray. "The preparing to burst their chains. People" of "the Radical time" was composed of disjointed sections of a great whole, which like manner, growing in strength; defying the had no bond of union; and, therefore, when lying predictions of its enemies, and holding driven to madness by the devilish arts of their out a certain and heart-inspiring hope of oppressors, were easily cut off in detail. "The emancipation to the now thinking, moving, People" of the Reform-Bill-agitation consisted determined millions. of tumultuous mobs and unthinking political confederacies, possessing a multitude of lite- are becoming more and more united, princirary mouth-pieces and self-appointed guides, whose honesty and whose qualification to teach medium of union. and to lead were evidenced by the fatally absurd cry of "The bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill," with which the press of moval, in a great measure through the influthat day filled the mouths of its dupes! The ence of this journal. Englishmen, Scotch-Unstamped Press did good service to the cause been, and Welshmen are one, and our Irish trate public opinion. Cobbett's Register must,

and the consequent fall of the Register, fol- country, and that, to abolish class-rule, they lowed soon after by the extinction of the un- must unite with their fellow victims of that accompanied, above all, with such measures of stamped newspapers, the principles of Demo- rule-the working men of England. cracy were almost wholly unrepresented in the Press: at least, it may be truly said, such Brethren," we have not had regard to the neo- who were in distress, as ought to accompany representation as did from time to time exist ple of these islands only. We have ever been any measure tending to increased rigour of was flickering, powerless, and short-lived, the first to denounce oppression, let the oppres- the law." Yet, while Ireland is still destitute must be marshalled for the encounter. Often as this following paragraph: These glimmering lights one by one expired, sors have been whom they might, and to vindi- of that remedial policy, on the faith of which great battle has been fought, we think we may safely until, at length, darkness and dismay covered cate the oppressed, no matter what their country his Lordship and his Colleagues climbed to assert, it has never yet been fairly fought or wisely the land. Men struggled and cried for this or religion. Whether denouncing Nicholas or power and place-while "measures of relief, contested. Democracy has, hitherto, looked not reform, or for the repeal of that law, but, like Polk, or defending the rights of the Poles or of remedy, and of conciliation, affecting the towards the great aim of regeneration only—but to If they have indeed forgotten it, we mean to show them men fighting in the dark, their blows were the Mexicans, our one regard has been truth, great mass of the people," are as far off as the darker goal of destruction. It has thought that they and we have both rights, rights to win, and struck at random, and their well-meant efforts, justice, and the natural rights of man. The ever, we have the monstrous, and, if it were it must pull down, before it could build up. At the rights o recover; that we can belp one another to do it; often clashing, were ineffective and fruitless.

was gradually dispelled. Men saw each other the rascalities of Palmerston, have alike been adopt vigorous measures for the repression of face to face, and, forgetting past jealousies exposed by us to the scorn and indignation of the conspiracy against life and property, and prejudices, they became as brethren, mankind. While unmasking the crimes of which is said to exist in Ireland. In other working together for their common welfare.

time. The bond of that union has been this ruffians of America. Happily we have not revert to their former damnable policy, and journal. The Chartists of London and Edin-laboured in vain. In France, in Germany, in re-enact the Coercion Bill, which has made burb, Manchester and Duncee, Liverpool and Switzerland, in Italy, and the United States, their former Government for ever infamous. Glasgow, Newcastle and Aberdeen, commune the Northern Star is known and respected, as the Constitutional Government is once more to with each other through its columns, and by the organ of the British Democracy, the advoits cheerfully-acknowledged direction march cate of universal liberty, and the defender of Whigs. The Government which turned Sir forward, intent on one object. The cotton spin- the rights of all men, without regard to colour, Robert Peel out of office, because he proposed ners of Lancashire and the weavers of For- clime, or creed. farshire, the miners of Cornwall and the colliers of Durham, are equally represented in the pages of the Star; their grievances are to risk its forfeiture in the future by any tion, are stated, on the authority of the Dublin is the only journal which consistently and unseasingly enforces the rights of Labour. we have, in singleness of heart and purity of of the Habeas Corpus Act is announced to be and my own." It is clear that a system one phalanx, the fault has not been on this side of Hence, Labour has made it its organ, and La- purpose, devoted to the good work of our "the only measure adequate to the crisis." based on these principles, although it may benefit a the channel.

the hostility of avowed enemies he was, of object of our mission is achieved—the estacourse, prepared. Another 'O'Connor' had in blishment, socially and politically, of Equal other and darker days est ablished a "Northern Rights and Equal Laws. Star" to light his country men on their stormy path to freedom, but the powers of evil tri-THE NOVEMBER SESSION OF umphed, and the light of that Star was extin-

guished in the torrents of blood shed by the

assassin; of Ireland's liberties. The despotism

which had proscribed Arthur O'Connor, though

shorn of some of its terrors, still survived

when the nephew of "the Exile of Erin," re-

solving to carry the war into the enemy's camp,

re-established (we may say) the Northern Star.

of annovance were of necessity "legal means."

The policy advised by Melbourne to put down

the Chartists-the policy of "ruining them

for libel was instituted against the proprietor,

who, ultimately, was consigned to a felon's cell

in Work Castle, for the offence of having freely

given the columns of his journal to the public.

allowing all men therein to express their views.

even when those views, or the mode in which

those views were expressed, was opposed to the

wishes of Mr O'Connor; for, it should be re-

membered, that that gentlemen was made the

the enormous expenses incurred by Mr O'Con-

nor in defending the oppressed and persecuted,

resources. Lastly, persecution, disappointment,

nigh crushed under the weight of legal, poli-

Kind "friends" have done their best to aid

politicians whose vanity was wounded by wit-

nessing the rapid growth of Mr O'Connor's

best to damage the Northern Star. Every dis-

appointed "leader" who, in the vain-glorious-

much wronged man, because the public would

not tolerate his spiteful egotism, or accept his

fact, too, that every deserter from Democracy,

and out-cast from Chartism, no matter how much

Star-so soon as he found himself no longer

tolerated by the people, has tried to persuade

the public that the Star was the vilest of

true that they still hate each other as the devil

is said to hate holy water; but their point of

agreement is, that they all hate the Northern

at this very time to destroy this paper, and its

proprietor. But we have the satisfaction of

informing the enemies of the Star, that they

are but gnawing at a file—a game at which

they are much more likely to hurt their own

teeth than to hurt us. The Northern Star has

now a circulation not inferior to that which it

enioved at the time Mr O'Connor was sent to

Even now we have unmistakeable evidence

that the number of readers of the Star far

exceeds those of 1839. In the excitement of

that year this journal was purchased princi-

pally by individuals : now, in many instances,

a single copy is made to serve an entire club,

or a branch of the Land Company. The in-

fluence, therefore, enjoyed by this paper must

be measured not by its nominal, but its real

circulation—not by its purchasers, but its

The party of the people really exists now,

That party has secured the election to Parlia-

ment of the Proprietor of this Paper : forced

principles of the Charter, and given earnest

that at the next struggle the number of

thorough democrats, pledged to the Charter-

name and all,-returned to Parliament, will

The National Land Company, called into

existence by Mr O'Connor, and fostered by

this journal, numbers 42,000 shareholders.

who have already paid into the hands of

That Company commands the sympathies and

hopes of millions at home and abroad, and-

rabid denunciations of the enemies of Labour's

rights, who gnash their teeth through very

vexation and despair, at the sight of the people

The National Land and Labour Bank is, in

The Trades, and sons of Labour generally.

pally through finding in this journal the

National prejudices and religious asperities

have been removed, or are in course of re-

teachers and traitorous leaders, are at last be-

Finsbury and Nottingham.

Behold the proofs of that influence.

tical, and social persecution.

PARLIAMENT.

ANOTHER COERCION BILL

England, "with all its faults," in 1887, was not and extent of the business it will be called like Ireland of 1797. An obnexious newspaper upon to transact during this extra and supplecould not be crushed by brute force, the means mentary session of the eventful year 1847. Three questions present themselves as

equally pressing and equally demanding im- friends. mediate legislation. The Currency, the State with expenses"—was seen to be the only course of Ireland, and the Railways. But to legislate practically and beneficially on any of left to the enemies of the popular cause to atthem would, in fact, be the work of an entire tempt the destruction of the Northern Star. The and protracted session, and it is generally attempt was made; more than one prosecution supposed that the Autumn sitting will be mainly occupied by the formalities of electing the speaker, swearing in the members, and passing the promised Bill of Indemnity for the inevitable breach of the Bank Charter Act of 1844, under the pressure on the money market. An attempt will also be probably made to meet the more urgent necessities of the Irish and Railway questions, with the view of staying them off until the usual time for Par-"scape goat" for the "sins" of others. Again. liamentary action. There will, in short, be "great cry and little wool," as on many former occasions.

and battling in defence of the rights, and even That this will be the case may be pretty the very lives, of the proscribed friends of safely inferred from a semi-official leader in freedem, necessarily crippled that gentleman's the Times of Monday last. The inspiration of Downing-street was visible in every line of poverty, and despair, thinned the ranks of the that Ministerial manifesto, and it is quite Star's" supporters, until this journal was well evident that the "Lotus Eaters,"—as Punch has happily designated the calm and self satisfied inhabitants of that dreamy region,-are determined to confine the work within the narthe enemies of a free press. Every knot of rowest possible limits. It remains to be seen whether they can stop the talk. The Ministerial organ positively announces that nopopularity, avenged itself by doing its little thing practical or remedial will be done for Ireland. "Government will prefer to see the present measures in effective operation than to overlay them with a new one destined, in its turn, to be shelved before it has had a fair trial." What the Whigs mean by a "fair pretensions at his own valuation, every one of trial" for their Irish measures we do not prethese sons of mischief—and their name has been "Legion"—has vented his spleen in he may previously have lauded the Northern journals. It is a fact, too, that all the enemies of the Star have been, at one time or other, the bitter enemies of each other; it is not the less Star. They hate this journal because they love darkness rather than light, their deeds The most rancorous efforts are being made time, famine, pestilence, death, murder, and outrage may devastate the unhappy land which has been so deeply cursed by English legislation, and millions more be added to those swept away by the famine fever of the past year. Ireland thus depopulated by the ravages of disease will, perhaps, in the estimation of Whig Political Economists, and Irish York Castle; and there is every reasonable prospect that the "circulation" of 39 will be absentee landlords, become a land fit to live in. They will have got rid of that greatest scourge of modern times, a "superabundant

population." But if the Irish members do their duty to Ireland: if the Radical members of Great Britain do their duty to the empire, the suggestions of the Irish Council, or of any other body, will not be thus lightly passed over. The great principle on which these suggestions are based is, that the land of Ireland is sufficient to maintain the people of Ireland, and that measures for setting the people to work at re-productive employment are imperatively required. No mere palliatives or surface measures can longer be tolerated. The millions already squandered in useless or mischievous works, or in still more mischievous charity, have entailed not only heavy burdens and loss upon this country, but have been an actual aggravation of the evils of poor unfortunate Ireland. Ten, or twenty, or thirty millions more, expended in a similar way, would only add to those evils. The time has come for a radical and a permanent change in the social and political condition of Ireland, All classes in that country have become convinced of that "great fact." The utter disorganisation of society has been too powerful an argament to be resisted by any political party, however strong their prejudices and mutual antipathies may have been heretofore. It becomes, therefore, the immediate duty of the Imperial Legislature to take advantage of the favourable concurrence of circumstances, and to commence practical measures commensurate with the evils to be remedied, and capable, not only of affording direct relief, but, when fully developed, of preventing the recurrence of such disasters in future. The principle of reproductive employment, judi-ciously and practically applied to Ireland, would effect these two objects, and, even as a

mere question of economy and outlay, would be by far the cheapest policy that can be By subsequent articles in the Ministerial organ to that we have commented upon, it appears that the Government, instead of adopting this just and effective mode of putting down the misery which leads to the "wild justice of revenge," are about to have recourse of progress, but lacked the power to concen- brethren, long blinded and misled by false again to that policy which earned for them, from their quondam friend and ally, the late in many respects, be for ever unequalled; but ginning to see the folly of disunion, and are Daniel O'Connell, the title of "The base, that immortal publication was but the oracle gradually, but surely, learning to distinguish bloody, and brutal Whigs." Lord J. Russell of a "school," never sufficiently powerful between the people of England and its rulers. defeated Sir Robert Peel only last year on the to marshal the popular forces in one phalanx. They are learning, too, that class-legislation is Irish Arms' Bill. He objected to that bill, the But from the death of William Cobbett, the cause of the evils which afflict their defeat of which placed him at the head of the Government, in June 1846—" That it was not relief, of remedy, of CONCILIATION, affec-And, in teaching that "All Men are ting the great mass of the people of Ireland, hypocritical villanies of the "Fagin" of France, not asserted of Whigs, almost incredible The Northern Star arose, and the darkness the atrocities of the assassin Metternich, and statement, that "Government are about to monarchies, we have not hesitated to denounce words-the Whigs, with freedom, justice That union has continued to the present the slave-drivers, land-robbers, and military relief, conciliation, on their lips, are about to

an Arms' Act, which was admitted by them-Such is our proud position at the present selves to have less infringed upon the Constimoment, and we too highly value that position tution than any previous act of that descrip-

Hence, Labour has made it its organ, and La-bour's sons recognise it as the veritable "Tribour's regeneration, and mankind's pro-bour's feb Paoule"

The country is to be subjected to martial restricted circle, must, by injuring an entire gression. We have hitherto been honoured law by the mealy-mouthed hypocrites—who class, do more barm than it can effect good. offer of "A STRIOT ALLIANCE, OFFENSIVE AND DE-

conspiracies of both "frie ads" and foes. For we shall persevere in our labours until the shameless and disgraceful conduct on the part duced wages, unemployed hands, and crowded basof the contemptible, time-serving, self-seek- tiles, are the inevitable results. But the evil stops ing, unprincipled faction, now in office? Will sot here. Its originators feel it themselves. That vote of censure upon them shall be moved? and that the first act of the Parliament period of panic in speculation, a period of depression called by them in 1847, shall be like that elected under their auspices in 1841-namely, to turn them out amidst the just indigna-The new Parliament is to assemble on tion and executions of every honest man in Thursday next, at Westminster, for the "dis- the country. There is, fortunately, at least patch of divers urgent and important mat- one man in Parliament who has the courage, ters," and, of course, speculation is affoat, the power, and the will, to act independently, Despetism was not long in taking the alarm, but in the political circles, as to the nature and as long as Mr O'Connor sits there, the Whigs may expect to hear plain truth, and to the feudal and bolder prototypes. Thus we find the encounter the most determined opposition to insolvency of tradesmen still increasing, and thus the such an unjust, bloody, and tyrannical a stately fabrics of old-established banks keep fleeting policy as that ascribed to them by their away around us, melting, with their credit, into

We place this question of Ireland before that of the Currency, and notwithstanding the Times says, that "the attempt to divert the recent letter to the Governor of the Bank, and that little or nothing else will be done, except commercial affairs." But even this same Bill of Indemnity opens

up the whole subject of the currency, and it is not at all likely that the opponents of the Currency System of Sir R. Peel and the Whigs. will let slip so capital an opportunity of pressing the victory over that system which they have achieved, by the virtual suspension of the Act of 1844. That Act has not effected one of the objects for which it was planned. It was useless during a period of monetary plenty, and when scarcity came, it fearfully and enorat last its author and the Whigs were commaintained or re-enacted. It is equally immere Indemnity Bill. The Act of 1844 was avowedly the necessary complement of, and the buttress to, the Act of 1819; and now that the buttress has been taken away, the stability and safety of the original edifice must be looked to.

In fact, it seems that the Government are aware they cannot avoid the full consideration of tend to understand. But it must be clear to the subject, and, therefore, intend to "grant" during the past twelve months, or the present of Inquiry. Such a committee, while it would condition of Ireland, that more wretched and attain their first object, that of shirking the utter failures never were turned out of any question for the time being, would be equivapolitical workshop. The Times admits that lent to a confession, on their part, that the ca-'the report of the so-called 'Irish Council' lamitous occurrences of 1847 had undermined offers some legislative suggestions more and shattered the system commenced in 1819, worthy of notice than what usually proceeds and rendered investigation necessary. We do from such irregular bodies, but they are of a not see that a committee could add anything gravity which requires long discussion," and as to the knowledge of the public on this subject. ations "white-washing" the existing system.

seeing the sheer impossibility of getting 'calls' paid under the existing state of things, have stopped these works; and the consequence is, that thousands of workmen are thrown idle, thousands of families added to the pauperised ranks, and to the burdens of the country. Anything more insane than the system which produces such absurd and melancholy results as these, it is impossible to imagine The worship of the golden idol has deprived its votaries of common feeling and common reason. In their blind infatuation, they insist that all the reproductive capabilities of this great, wealthy, and enterprising people, shall be measured by, developed by, and fettered by the quantity of a scarce and foreign metal which may happen to be in the country for the time being, and when that is deficient, that mills, factories, work-shops, railways, - all true to their principles, must seize the golden opmust stand idle, until by means of enormous sacrifices on the part of manufacturers, and portunity, and whelm, beneath the gathering wave of public opinion and popular power, the struggling dreadful privations on the part of the operaatoms of Toryism and Whiggery, that now flounder tives, we can manage to induce foreign nations to part with it, and to take from us that about in the mire of their own misrule. It is no wealth, at any price they choose, for want of time for waiting-famine stares us in the face-the which we, ourselves, are suffering! We re- game of parties overlooks the general good-minispeat, never was there in the history of the ters quarrel for place while the poor are turned world so monstrous and so mischievous an ido- from the overgorged bastiles-landlords squabble about relief, while their paupers perish-quick, latry as this. It has already inflicted deep, frequent, and wide-spread evil upon this empire; and, if not banished, it will as certainly

similar causes overthrew Rome, the ancient ing the people that bad laws must no longer prevent mistress of the world. These cursory observations will show, that the ante-Christmas session will have to deal with important, pressing, and vital questions. Another week or two will enable us to judge of the qualifications the new parliament brings to its work, and in resuming our "Parliamentary Summary," we shall try them, as heretofore, by the standard of past; principles and public utility, altogether uninfluenced by the particular party designation they may bear.

POWER AND PROGRESS.

It is high time that a definite line of action should be adopted by the people. The popular mind has already been toned to one point-imbued with one feeling-the necessity for the abolition of all Class-Legislation; but, while the theoretical truth has been clearly demonstrated and fully appreciated, it is necessary that the popular will should be guided, and the popular power organised. The phalanx of faction is preparing to take up its position in it. Irish contemporary, the Nation, in terms worthy of Parliamentary battle-field; the ranks of democracy | the energetic character of that journal. We quote the the accrebity of the despot, it has met the hostility of striven to crush the life out of them. either, and thus perpetuated their evil. It is not so endeavours to heal the wounds class-legislation has inflicted, not to strike deeper blows-and while struction, on the contrary, is the very one employed

pro ri to, who has had to battle against the abused. Strong in that best public support, Will the people of England suffer this mutual animosities, and increase of machinery, rethat class itself. The "rich" begin to suffer. A tide-the minor capitalists cannot weather the storm, but the greater moneymonger finds all the better fishing in the troubled waters—he absorbs the broken fortunes of the ruined speculator, till at length the great "monied interest" will be restricted to an aristocracy of a few gold-kings, more tyrannous than thin air-while some, as stated in Mr O'Connor's letter of this week, can make a profit of £1000 per diem, out of the difficulties and the ruin of the rest. It is c'ear, then, that the policy founded on the dessession from its original destination,' to its truction of one class, for the elevation of another, consideration, "will be made from the mere must be pregnant with future evil to the latter, and love of mischief;" we trust its confident present as well as prospective injury to all. It is prediction will be falsified; "that its first object not to the principles propounded by the votaries of will be the Bill of Indemnity promised in the these classes that the people ought to listen, though courted by the landlord to help in crushing the moneylord—or by the latter to destroy his rival. what hears directly on the critical condition of They must, on the contrary, seek a remedy, in measures, that, while they benefit all, will injure none. Such is the plan propounded this week by Mr O'Connor-such are the objects the popular power enshrined in the Charter will seek to attain. But we must here point the attention of our readers

to the foundation on which the political

superstructure of modern Democracy seeks to place

itself. Not on the shadowy basis of governmental

credit-not on the fluctuations of commerce-that

foreign war may annihilate or foreign competition undermine - no! a people's welfare should be grounded on something more substantial-more semously aggravated the evils of the crisis, until cure; and, therefore, we find that the political reformer is forced, amid the chaos of monetary ruin pelled to suspendit, lin order to prevent universal and commercial panic, to look to the LAND as the ruin. It is impossible that such a law can be source of wealth, the guarantee of power, and the assurance of its stability. Political freedom is a glorious possible that the discussion can stop with a thing; but political freedom and starvation would soon lead back, through anarchy, to slavery. In arder to insure the stability of the Charter, in order to guarantee a wise use of the power when obtainedit is necessary that the people should learn to contemplate the end-as well as the means. They are now standing on the threshold-they must learn to look into the interior of the political edifice, and see every one who looks either at their operation (which we interpret "propose") a Committee its spacious, and still, in part, unexplored chambers. The value of the Land movement, in this respect has been incalculable—it has led the minds of men in the right direction. It is one thing to create popular feeling-it is another to organise popular mind. But, thanks to the constant instruction the people have received, they are now beginning to give some of it to the government; agitation has ceased to be a hungry howl-a storm of wrath, a clamour of re-'My Lords and Gentlemen," and the Whig The first principles of monetary science, and venge ;- the abstruce points of political economy Ministry, are indisposed to enter into long dis- the facts which illustrate the injurious working are unapproachable secrets no longer, -and men becussions, the suggestions of that "irregular of the present system, are to be found in the gin to discuss the questions of Land and Labour, and body," the associated landlords, Parlia- writings of men who have given the subject Currency-the source, agent, and representative of mentary representatives, and middle classes more close and practical attention than a Par- wealth. This is as it should be; popular power is of Ireland are to be thrown aside until a liamentary Committee could possibly do; and worth nothing unless wisely used. The people are more convenient season." In the mean all the use of such a committee would be to prepared so to use it, since they seek in the Land the produce another huge and unreadable "blue source of wealth-the stimulant to commerce and book," with probably a report and recommend- the corrective of poverty; for, while fluctuations in trade, and failures in banks, may ruin thousands, Closely connected with this subject is, that the solid Land never fleets from under our of the propriety of enforcing upon Railway feet - all crops never fail simultaneously - the Companies by some legislative means, the great bank of nature never breaks. They stoppage of lines, for which they have pro- are prepared so to use it, since they seek cured acts, in order that the money which not to rob the rich, but to prevent the rich would otherwise be expended in carrying these from robbing them, and endeavour to harmonise the works, may be allowed to flow into the ordi- just rights of property with those of labour. They are nary channels of trade. Unfortunately, the prepared so to use it, since they hold that moneypressure of the times has already, to a consi- the representative of wealth-should not be like dice derable extent, settled this question in a most in the gambler's hands, a medium to defraud melancholy way. Many of the companies, labour a means of speculation—the fine juggle by which the fundholder and stockjobber, fatten on a National Debt and industrial poverty; but as the monopoly of land is being broken through, as the monopoly of legislation is being assailed, so they now assail that hidden, but ever active power, comprised in the monopoly of gold. While these political principles are guided by the glorious motto of -Right to all and wrong to none,"we can call on the people with increased confidence to act and organise for the Charter. This winter England must be stirring While factions are struggling and straining-while the moneymongers are rushing into ruin-while the mills are standing still-while the hands are in the

> our access to those means, and if government is unwilling, or incompotent to adopt great measures in great times, it must be forced to concede them. We warn the ministry, we warn the privileged law makers, and law perverters to yield in time. It is vet the time in which generous and beneficent measures, like those embraced in the letter in our first page-like that expounded in the 'Labourer' of Oc. tober, may be adopted for the benefit of all-let them not trifle with the feelings of a people, whose hour of despair may tempt them to take counsel of hunger and wrath, sooner than of peace and justice-and may the people take immediate steps for bringing public opinion to bear on the assembling parliament, by their demonstration, their organisation, and their

lead to its final destruction, as the operation of vation, wise expounders of political truths are teach-

streets-while the Irish are starving-while the

protectionists have no faith in Bentinck-the mo-

neymongers in Russell—the ministers in themselves

-now that Chartism is the only arm that can inter-

pose between the country and ruin. Chartists, if

THE "HOLY ALLIANCE" OF NATIONS.

The atrecious doctrines avowed by the Times, respecting the "rights of property," on which we commented in our last, have been criticised also by eur

Now we hereby offer on the part of Ireland, strict alliance, offensive and defensive, to this portion of the English people—to those Englishmen who have no rights very time at which it exclaimed against class-legis. | that the first step to the performance of our pious task lation, it has endeavoured to construct itself into a terial, Parliamentary, Jew, and Gentile, who have so is, to bring to condign punishment the criminals, Miniaclass-and rule. With the bigotry of the fanatic or long lain upon the breast of three great natious, and

We beg to assure the Nation, that Englishmen have with the present objects of democracy in England, not forgotten that their fathers had rights, and that and therefore its prospects are brighter. Democracy the present generation are fully aware that they have "rights to win and rights to recover." Englishmen, too-the working classes of England-have for years striving to enrich the poor, it does not seek to past demanded the restoration of the rights of their plunge the rich into that poverty to which they have I rish brethren, as earnestly as they have demanded so long consigned the millions. This system of de- rights for themselves. More than three millions of Englishmen have petitioned for the "Repeal of the by the privileged factionist. The monied class Union," in conjunction with "The Charter." We strikes a blow at the landed interest, as the only long ago taught that Englishmen and Irishmen "cau means by which it thinks it can rise. The landlords help one another" to win the rights of both; and that again endeavour to retaliate, thinking they can only without such union the rights of neither can be obtherein published, and their rights advocated. neglect of duty or abandonment of principle. Mail, to have "an Arms' Act of an extremely gain by the declension of commerce. The very key- tained. We beg the Nation to remember that it was And this is the only paper in which poverty's Let our enemies say what they will, we know stringent character, in course of preparation, stone of Free Trade—competition—what does it not us who swore to make the "gulf" between the And this is the only paper in which poverty's that the public will judge us by our deeds, and that it will be laid before Parliament at as mean?—"I will ruin my neighbour and drive him out two nations "wider and deeper." If, before this time, Labour, life, and every energy of manhood, early a period as possible." The suspension of the market, that I may have both his share Englishmen and Irishmen have not been united in

But the present proud position of the Northern Star has not been acquired without immense labour and sacrifice on the part of its journal, and that confidence we have not months since! make the working classes the scapegoat of their with Englishmen, and we swear, by the fathers of nucle was found in Doctors Commons when the Alinis,

Woe to the Whigs if they dare to bring forward their threatened measures of coercion against Ire. they not rather demand that, contemporaneous system which restricts prosperity to a class, keeps land! Wee to the Jews and jobbers, oppressors and with the proposal for a new Coercion Act, a working on, and gradually contracts the limits of murderers, who have too long "trampled and spit upon" the outraged people of both countries! Woo to the enemies of both nations, when the people period of panic in speculation, a period of depression march "shoulder to shoulder," under one ban ner, recognising but one foe, and intent on one object-the regeneration of Albion and Erin. With heart and soul we respond to the words of the Nation . and now for the struggle!

" Our green flag glitters o'er us, The friends we've tried Are by our side, And the foe we hate before us!"

To Readers & Correspondents.

MISCELLANEOUS. . PAGE, Brighton .- We do not know whether The Legal

Adviser is in existence. FOR THE O'CONNOR DEFENCE FUND.—J. Sweet acknow. ledges the receipt of the following sums, viz.:—From Blake Hall, is 6d; Mr Ellicock, 6d; a Hater of Oppres. sion. 6d : Mr Lee, 6d.—Towards Printing Account. Collected at the Horse and Jockey, 25 311; do., at the Salutation Tavern, 2s 4d .- Nottingham Election Fund: -A Friend, Kettering, 1s.
Mr Ernest Jones has received twenty four postage

stamps from George Stevens, Armitage, for prosecution of the case of Manslaughter at Sleaford. All monies for that purpose ought to be forwarded to the Directors, at the Land Office, 144, High Holborn. Mr Jenes has also received the sum of 4s 10d for the same purpose, from Bury St Edmund's, per Thos. Leggett, and 3s 4d from the Hawick branch of the Land Company.

Subscriptions for Election Committee.—The Secretary acknowledges the receipt of 8s 2d from Mr Ed

mund Somerside, Winlaton. A Young CHARTIST, Dorking, strongly censures the Dispatch for its libels on Mr O'Connor and the Land Plan; and advises Alderman Harmer to employ sober editors henceforth, if he wishes his paper to continue in ex-A Poor Operative Irishman wonders what has come

over the press-gang of late, so mindful of the interests of the working classes (!) and so anxious to protect then from Mr O'Connor! He thinks the sympathy of the said 'gang' is all humbug, and advises the working men not to support any paper opposed to the Land . RICHARDS, Lewisham, writes: I have money in the

Exeter Savings' Bank. Can I draw it out of the Bank of England without going to Exeter? Answer—'I fear Mr Richards will have to present himself personally at Exoter, for the purpose of withdrawing his money from the Savings' flank; but these banks are not, I believe. all governed by the same rules. I recommend him to apply for information by a letter add essed to the Board of Directors at Exeter, setting forth the hard-ship of having to apply in person, and asking whether his receipt, through some friend at Exeter, will be suffi-cent discharge?—T. Paice, Manager of the National Land and Labour Sank." MR MEAKIN, Sutton-in-Ashfield.-You must make you

own arrangements. We shall send on receipt of you ME TURNER, Park Gate. - The paper was posted at the

proper time. We will see to it. STOCKTON.—No fault whatever is attached to Mr J. Wilson, our agent, for the d. lay last week. We wrote him to that effect. Ms Gosling, Congleton .- We have not got them. A Subscriber, Woodbridge.-We have no knowledge of

the party.

Plymouth, Nov. 1, 1847.

THE LEAGUERS .- To the Editor of the Northern Star .-Sir. - I have read with most undissembled concern the statement in the letter signed 'Manchester Man,' of an attempt being made by parties in the Examiner office to procure the assassination of our best friend, which, if true, argues such an amount of respectable Free Trade chapel-going villany, that I hope no exertion will be wanting to ascertain the truth or falschood of the allegation. The attempt is, itself, a penal offence, for which they can be recommended a change of residence, country, and climate, by twelve of their own order. I remain, your obedient servant, E. Robertson

ROSECUTION of the Proprietors of the Manchester Exam miner .- Marylebone Locality, 2s 10d; Abergavenny, per T. C. Ingram, 2s 6d. Mr S. Kydd.—The Chartists of Deptford and Greenwich are desirous of printing Mr Kydd's election speech, if that gentleman can supply a copy. Mr Kydd is requested to communicate with Mr J. Morgan, 39, Butcher-row, Deptford, Kent. WILLIAM COUMBS.—We have no room to notice the asi-

nine doings of the Western Visitor's aditor and correspondents. Dinderts. Fraser, Elgin.—Thanks. Mr Rider's address is Nor-thern Star office, 16, Great Windmill street, Haymar-

ket, London. C. D. HARRISON, Walworth .- We have not room

. JACOBS .- We have no room for your lengthy letter. If any injustice has been done you by anything published in the Star, show the error or falsehood of the matter you complain of in half a dozen lines, and

your statement shall hav publicity.

A Word to the Chartists, During the present agi tation regarding the Land Company in Manchester, I trust the Chartists generally will not be so foolish as to encourage the enemy by purchasing the Examiner, through curiosity to behold its ravings. Instead of so doing, let them go to a reading room, where they may see it with ut giving the smallest assistance to the unprincipled crew. - From a Land Member who has unshaken confidence in Mr O'Connor.

JAMES F. M'CORMACK, secretary to the Stockport Elec-tion Committee, begs to inform the localities he has visited that he will lay a full return before them in next week's Star. Mr M'Cormack wishes to let the Keighley men know that he was furnished with proper credentials. All letters to be addressed to James F. M'Cormack, No. 30, Queen-street, Portwood, Stockport, Cheshlre.

. Swest begs to acknowledge the receipt of 2s 81d for the Printing Account, collected at the Masons' Ar SYLVESTER RYAN.-No room. John Crossley, Stalybridge .- 1st. If the government

bring in the bill, it will not cost the town anything. 3nd. It will cause no increase of the police rates. 3rd You will not be compelled to have a corporation. No TRANSFER can take place until the Company is completely registered. All certificates must be taken out in the name of the person who joins.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE can each hold four shares. like other rejected communications, has been destroyed.

J. Shaw.—A resolution, signed 'J. Shaw.' is without the necessary additions of when and where adopted. C. G., Westminster.-Your acquaintance, who told you there was no such paper as the Reforme, is an ass. The Reforme is the organ of the Democrat c Republicans of

France; it is published daily, and its office is No.3, Rue J. J. Rousseau, Paris. THE WHISTLER .- As it is not our purpose to make a Newgate Calendar of the Northern Star, we have thought it due to our readers, and respectful to our numerous correspondents, to withhold the numerous

letters that we have rescived from the dupes of this ABLE AND INTERESTING THIEF. HENRY BEALE .-- We have received his long and interesting letter, relative to the conduct of Messrs Cleave and Hobson. We shall reserve it, and preserve it. ONE WHO SIGNS HIMSELF 'ONE OF MR HOBSON'S AP-

energetic, and sound legislation can alone save the PRENTICES' and who gives his name, writes thus :- Will Joshua Hobson meet Ben. Brown, Will. Brown, country-nature has given us the means of salva-Fawley, Pallister, and another person, and myself, face to face, and we will not turn our backs upon the discussion of the Land l'lan, or the grease pot? CARTLEDGE, Sheffield; and J. YATES, Manchester .-Next week.

G. TURNER Coxheve.—It is impossible to tell at present THE TIVERTON LIBRARY .- Julian Harney has received the following books for the above library, presented by Mr Dorman of Nottingham, per Mr Bornham :-

Report of the Commissioners for inquiring into the state of large towns, &c.,' 2 vols. ; Life, Travels, &c. of George Fox,' 2 vols.; and a volume of 'The Preceptor. THE POETS.—We have received a mass of 'poetry,' which

we cannot use at present. ULIAN HARNEY has paid over to Mr Stallwood the fellowing sums :- For General Election Fund :- Allea, per W. Kerr, £1; Kidderminster, per G. Holloway, 4s. 6d.; Hawick, per S. M. B., 31. For the Sleaford case; Alloa, per W. Kerr, 10s. : Bradford, J. Sinyth,

3s. 6d. For the Holytown Miners: Bradford, per J. Smyth, 3s.; Kidderminster, per G. Holloway, 2s. A WELL WISHER,' Glossop; and G. Gobbon, shall be answered in our next. OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT will receive a letter from By The interesting article on 'The Reform Movement in

France, arrived too late for insertion this week. It shall appear in our next, . G. O'Leary.-We cannot pledge ourselves to publish a

statement, a portion only of which we have seen. But we may add, that now that Parliament is about to assemble, we shall not have room for I ng letters, or lengthy documents of any kind. In that portion of your reply to the tract of the International League, now before us, there are several asserted 'facts' which, for the sake of truth and fair-play, we would willingly publish, but we cannot open our columns to abuse of the above named society (with which, by the way, we have no connexion whatever, nor to ribald denuncia-tion of the Swiss Diet and Swiss Radicals. The censors of other men's 'intemperanco' should not be intemperate themselves. If you allow us to select facts-or at least what you deem facts-from your statement, Will make the selection in good faith, to the fulle extent the many demands upon our columns will allow-if you object to this you can have the manuscript by applying to Mr Rider, at the Star office, any day after

METROPOLITAN DELEGATE COMMITTEE .- Next week.

WM. RANKIN.—The papers relating to the estates of the late Sir Lister Holt shall receive an early attention. They are very bulky; and a careful perusal of them, and consideration of the case of the claimants, may cliently the case of the claimants. gage me some days. I am not aware of the circumstances of the claimants; but if they are not poor people, a fee, bearing some proportion to the length of the papers, ought to be sent. Clients ought to keep in 12collection that I have never professed to give gratuitous legal advices, except to poor people.
WM. Constanting.—I shall be able, I hope, to take up your case again soon.

LAWART AUGUSTUS LEADER.—I can make nothing of your letter; but if you will send mo a copy of the will by which the legacy of £100, was left (or a copy of so much of it as relates to this legacy), I will advise on the case. NATHL KETTLEWELL - I saw Mr Levey some time 1869, and I have since written to him, telling him I considered dered that you and your sister, Mrs Bullock, were clearly the only persons entitled to the legacy, but I have received no answer to my letter. I will do all in my power to prevent a Chancery suit, which is quite

unnecessary.
S. H. Shaw —If you were not hunting rabbits, but merely going with your dog quietly along the road or footpattly, the farmer had no right to take and detain your dog. If he will not give it up, you may maintain an action of trover against him in the Small Debts' Court.

Thus. And Jas. Arkwright.—Unless the Occleshaws, after your uncle's death, lived in a much more expensive manner than they before did, I think the probability is that the reports about your wealth must that the reports about your uncle's great wealth must have been without foundation. As no will of your

ter of Wigan Church' caused a search to be made for it, ter of Wigan Church' caused a search to be made a will, it was deprobability is, that, if your uncle made a will, it was not proved in Doctors Commons. If, however, you not proved while to incur the expense of net proved in Doctors commons. If, however, you not proved in Doctors commons [16s.,) I will make it for you. Have poctors Commons [16s.,) I will make it for you. Have concaused the Bishop of Chester's Court to be searched! You spoke of a landed property which belonged to your lou spoke of a landed property which belonged to your lou spoke of a landed property which belonged to your You spoke of a langua property makes belonged to your mole; where does it lie, and who is in possession of it, mole; where for the rents! In what county is Illin, the or in receipt of the rents! In what county is Illin, the where you say your uncle die1 !

heter to me, it has, I fear, been lost or mislaid, and, letter to me letter, just received, I cannot at all make out from voncients, some room whom. The statement of what it is you came, so reour wasour the statement of Hartha Picken, about your wife's mother having placed yartha tirken, more bank, near thirty years ago, is so some money in some bank, near thirty years ago, is so some money in some bank I can collect nothing Trene and human that your wife is entitled to such money from it to such me to understand your case, you must state If you went and clear-y-you must state what it is you this rule absolutely unavoidable.

The spirited and clear-y-you find the rule absolutely unavoidable. in support of your claim. WADSWORTH, Leeds.—I have written to Mr William

in the subject of your claim. on meaning the darious for granted that Wm. MARIN, Micholas, the devisee in the will of Richard holas, is a person who was well known by that name, hergivian n sav, in 1535) is in his own hand-writing, and can be need to he so, the legacy to your wife is good, if pay-

the out of the six housekeepers signed a written greement by which they undertook to pay the rent grow due, in that case B. may sue them for it. WE ATEINSON.—As between landlord and tenant, seekly tenant is not liable to poor rates and church rates un'ess under a special agreement that he shall ray them; but if a weekly tenant has goods on the

ises after the rents have become payable, they may be distrained; to prevent which, the tenant had best be distributed the rates out of his rent.

ps_, and deduct the rates out of his rent.

by the depositors, who will, ON THIS OCCASION

ONLY, receive the amount of postage so paid, with secretary of the Bishoz of Chester, tell him in or about the certificate. All depositors not prepaying their what year the will of Mr Sidebottem was proved, and

on your case, but not before. Cas. Fox,—If you will state, by letter, what it is you claim under J. Stenton's will, and on what grounds you rest your claim, and will at the same time state the other case on which you wish to consult me, I will give

gether decline personal interviews.

WILLIAM Wood, F. W. K. — Unless your grandfather made a will and devised the property to your father as tenantin-tail, the probability is, that you have not a shadow of right to it. The fine which 'the lawyers' said was necessary, was most likely only for the pur-pose of barring your mother's right of dower, and not to bar an entail. If your grandfather made a will, and ron will send me a copy of it (or a copy of that part of it which relates to the property sold to Mr Tebbs) I shall then be able to speak more decidedly upon your G. BRAINTREE.—The rate made at the vestry is the

NOTICE.

In consequence of the extraordinary pressure of usual, very considerable, (between £1,500 and £2,000.) and shall duly appear with those of next week, in the STAR of the 20th instant.

THE DEED OF SETTLEMENT OF THE elections, NATIONAL LAND COMPANY Will lay for signature at the following places during at Nottingham, on Monday and Tuesday, 15th and 16th November. DERBY, Wednesday, 17th.

Lecenborough, Thursday, 18 h. LEICESTER, Friday and Saturday, 19 h and 20th. Members of the first, second, and third Sections Hours of signing, from six o'clock in the evening

THEMAS CLARK, Corresponding-Secretary. THE RESULT OF THE BALLOT OF THE

NATIONAL LAND COMPANY, Drawn on the Sth, 9th, and 10th instant.

FIRST SECTION. Two Acres.

until ten o'elock at night.

Edward Flint Rouen George Morrish Collumpton Blackburn John Crawshaw Burnley Bradford, York. James Clegg Squire Idson Three Acres. John Jacques Nottingham Job Allan New Radford

John T. Lever Four Acres. Peter Forrester Boulegne James Townsend Richard Natter Whittington and Cat John Hatch Carringten John Mitchell Preston John Eeles Edmund Ashwerth Colne Nottingham John Kirk Heratio Nelson Harris Manchester

Reading

SECOND SECTION.

Two Acres. Wm. Harry Chepstow Joseph Whittaker Dukinfield Nottingham Joseph Fletcher Torquay James Andrews James Crossland Mottram Manchester Joseph Firth Three Acres. James Wild Mauchester Walsali Thomas Weeks

George W. Wheeler

Preston James Davies Ashton-under-Lyne John Illingworth Four Acres. Office List Charles Howe Manchester John Uenderson Swindon Rebert Pattison Edinburgh Robert Henderson Kidderminster Robert Christie, jun. Office List George Taylor

Liverpool Benjamin Cook Manchester Henry Whitworth, sen. Ralph and Sam. Buckley Stalybridge THIRD SECTION. Two Acres. Joseph Barns Daventry Old Basford Samuel Perkins Office List Charles Ubsdell George King Sissling Nottingham

Three Acres.

Croydon Richard Etherington Thomas Pemberton Leicester Elizabeth Newsom, scn., Shoreditch Four Acres. Mixenden Stones Wm. Blackbough Macclesfield Joseph Moore, Office List George Cooper and Family Ticket Thomas Cooper Stockport Adam Hurst Brightlingsea George Barnes Banbury William Ballard Hull George Harper John Kenworthy Mossley

Nottingham Ellen Houghton William, Sarah, and Stockport Family Ticket Cavill Swindelis FOURTH SECTION. Biackburn

John Grigson Isabella Booth Whittington and Cat William Clarkson James Shanley Marchester Three Acres. Wellingborough Brosely Derby Four Acres. Chorley

Samuel Nurish Theophilus Street John Flint John Hardman William Brook Rochdale John Laird Richard Highton Denny Blackburn Halifax Cheltenham William Craig William Skinner Blackburn Esther Sharpley Marylebone Daniel Linaban Nottingham Joseph Brownlow Carrington George Moore Manchester Luke Weald Wigan Thomas Ashton William Lakenbury Blackburn Maurice Dann Manchester George Cutler Henry Fitzeimons Brighton William Stevens Market Lavington John Robinson George Wilson S. Walker Sheffield Office Northampton James Smith Oxford William Carlisle

DEATH OF THE VETERAN CHARTIST, SMART. We regret to announce the death of Thomas Rayner feriptions will be received by Mr J. Goodby, 57, Church be held at six o'clock, when Mr Sillett's work on

Thomas Bleckley

Salford

WILLIAM CUFFAY, Chairman.

NATIONAL LAND AND LABOUR BANK. 493. OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS. The printed certificates are now in course of Place where you say your uncre use I find a lissue that it is found impossible to meet the wishes been lost or mislaid; you must reletter, which has been lost or mislaid; you must reletter, which has been lost or mislaid; you must reletter, our case. by return of post, or even in a few days. Notice is hereby given, that receipts or vouchers for money paid into the Bank prior to 1st inst., are required to be left a full fortnight for examination; and if at the expiration of that time from the date of posting them, the certificates are not returned, depositors, in that case, will do well to apply to the manager by letter. The number of depositors is so great as to make

The printed certificates being now ready for issue, depositors are requested to send all vouchers or acknowledgments of money paid by them or their agents, into the National Land and Labour Bank, up to this date inclusive, addressed to Thomas Price Richolas, is a property to and if not the least the above place; they will then and that no account exists as to his being the person the lesq., Manager at the above place; they will then testator meant to give the property to; and if not, the derise is perfectly good, unless impeached on some derise is perfectly good, unless impeached on some derise is perfectly good, unless impeached on some derise is perfectly good. If the codicit to Mr. Nicholas's will (made, other ground. If the codicit to Mr. Nicholas's will (made, other LONDON DEPOSITORS are requested to leave

their vouchers THREE CLEAR DAYS for examination, when the certificates may be received on application in person or by letter. Depositors will please to send; their signatures and correct address and description, with the

vouchers, in order to save delay and prevent miscar. riage of letters. All letters containing such vouchers to be prepaid

desire him to inform you what the expense of a copy will letters will be charged with the double amount of be: it is quite out of my power to tell you, as I know postage on delivery, and the sum will be deducied be; it is quite out of my power to ten you, as I know postage on deuvery, and the sum will be deducted gothing about the length of it. If you get a copy, send me a copy of such copy, tell me in what year the testator died, and who have done this I may be able to advise withdrawals have taken place previous to the appointment of a Manager, on which the depositors

neglected to claim, or on which interest was not paid, owing to the then incomplete arrangements of the Bank-NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that such my best attention to both; but with respect to a personal interview, it would be seno use to you; and if you interest will now be remitted, as may appear due up are a reader of the Star you must have seen that I alto to the date of such withdrawals, on the necessary application being made to the Manager for that purpose, GIVING FULL PARTICULARS OF AMOUNTS AND DATES.

By order of FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P., Proprietor. THOMAS PRICE, Manager.

MIDDLE CLASS LIBERALISM.

This meeting gives us renewed evidence, with whom the Democracy of France ought to sympathise; whether with the Chartists, those sincere and husiness, occasioned by the Baliot, no Monetary List | honest Democrats-or the Whig-Radical-middle appears this week. The receipts have been, as classes, who cannot bear to speak of 'the Charter' or Universal Suffrage,' but cannot go further than proclaim themselves partisans for the 'Complete,'

The present conduct of the middle classes augurs what we have to expect of them, and how they will fulfil the pledges given at the recent

Witness the conduct of one of the middle class orators, Dr Epps, a timid patriot, a Reformer in little and to wait on the employers. On Mr Winters' Notting Hau.—Carrington, New Radford, Old things, who wishes to conciliate all the world, except arrival at Crayford, he found the men in Conference, Basford, Carlton, Lambly, and Huckneyl Tokard, the active and energetic advocates of Democracy, discussing the propriety of adopting a medium list Who burns, he says, to liberate the people, but of wages which was then in preparation; and under deputation (Messrs Gardner and Dixon) on the 29th Oct. will not let them liberate themselves. A worthy representation of middle class Radicalism.

The Reforme proceeds to analyse the speech of Dr Epps, and the spirit of his party, against whose luke-warm patriotism and wily machinations, it warns the Chartists.

1RISH DEMOCRATIC CONFEDERATION.

This body continues to hold its usual weekly meetings and has lately been honoured by the presence of a goodly number of the fair sex. At the meeting on Sunday evening last, Mr Joyce in the chair, the leading article of the NORTHERN STAR, on 'The Rights of Property,' was read, and excited much applause. On the motion of Mr Clancey, seconded by Mr Watts, a vote of thanke was passed to the Roman Catholic Archbishops | Committee further advise that the men work under proand Bishops, for their defence of the rights of life, contained in their address to the Lord-Lieutenant of when the Central Committee will give the matter its best

THE WESTMINSTER CONFEDERATES met on Sunday evening last, at the Blue Anchor, York-street, Westminster. Mr T. R. Reading was called to the chair, and addressed the meeting. Speeches were also deivered by Messrs Scott, Reynolds, Glass, Nolan, Sweeney, and others. A number of the 'Old Irolanders' lwere present, but the meeting passed off harmo-

Meetings were also held at the Cheshire Cheese, Pimlico : Green Man, Berwick-street, Oxford-street, &c. [Press of matter has compilled the curtailment of th above notices.]

BARNSLEY .- The Irish Democratic Confederation of this town, held their usual weekly meeting on Sunday evening last, at Mr George Uttley's large room, Mr Themas Simpson occupied the chair. An adjourned discussion on the inconsistency of the Nation newspaper, was resumed by Mr Keeth, who stated that he believed the whole press of Ireland to be dishonest, but nevertheless, he considered it was necessary to take in a copy of the above-named paper, in order to watch the proceedings of the party whom it represented. Mr Peter Hoey addressed the meeting at great length, and concluded by stating that the Nation newspaper was not the friend of the working people; but yet he considered it was honest, inasmuch ias it advocated the interests of the middleclasses who were its supporters. Mr Segrave denied that the writers of that journal were honest men; they professed to be the friends of the working population, whilst their actions proved them to be their deadliest enemies. Mr O'Leary denounced, in the strongest terms the no political principles of the Nation newspaper, and drew a picture of the deplorable condition of the peasantry of Ireland, owing to the abominable system of class-legislation, which the writers of that journal supperced by denying the political franchise to the industrious classes of his (Mr O'Leary's,) unfortunate country. It might as well be said that the base tool Somerville was honest, because he was paid to ferret out evidence and tell lies by the yard, to destroy Mr O'Connor's character; or that Maurice O'Connell the son of Ireland's Cahirciveen sessions, praying for military to be sent to whole case resolved itself into an out of work queswinter, should they ask for bread. Mesers O'Neill, work under protest, and by that means preserve Walsh, and Cayle, followed in a similar strain of argument, after which a vote of thanks, on the motion of Mr Denne, was accorded by acclamation to the editor of the Northern Star, for writing that excellent article which appeared in last Saturday's Star, headed 'The Rights of Property.' The usual vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting separated. .

RETFORD.—This branch met as usual on Monday night, when Mr O'Connor's defence against the press-gang was read and highly approved of. A vote of confidence in Mr O'Connor, was passed unanimously and a subscription commenced. NEWCASTLE, Sunday, Nov. 7 .- Mr Watson ad-

dressed the meeting on the necessity of supporting the Bank connected with the Company, and urged the utility of establishing money clubs for that purpose. It was then resolved :-

That the money club for the purpose of assisting the Bank be recommended. All parties desirous of joining, are requested to give in their names as early as DR M'DOUALL'S ROUTE .- Burnley, Sunday, 14th Todmorden, Monday, 15th; Hebden Bridge, Tues-

day 16th; Elland, Wednesday, 17th; Dewsbury, Thursday, 18th; Wakefield, Friday 19th. Mr WEST'S ROUTE. - Mr West will commence his labours in Devonshire, at Exeter, on Monday 15th; that their case resolved itself into an out of work The Devoushire branches of the Land Company, are question; and also that from the extensive depresexpected to make the necessary arrangements for Mr

West's recention. HYDE.—The shareholders of this branch will meet at the house of Mr Thomas Wood, Albion Inn, Market-place, on Sunday evening next, at five o'clock. Bow and Stratford.—A lecture will be delivered in the Hall of the Bow and Stratford Mechanics' Institute, by Mr P. M'Grath, on Thursday evening, Nevember 18th, 1847.

Biestal -On Thursday, the 18th inst., Mr John Shaw, of Leeds, will lecture in Barker's Chapel, Chaudler's Hill, when it is intended to form a branch of the National Charter Association, to commence at half-past seven in the evening.

afternoon previous, at Nur! on's Commercial Coffee-

House, Back-lane, top of King street.
OLDHAM.—OnSunday (to morrow) a special general meeting of the members of the Oldham branch will take place in the school room of the Working Man's Hall, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to take we regret to announce the death of Thomas Rayner Smart of Leicester, who expired on Thursday last, after a short illness. The Chartists of Leicester appeal to the friends and admirers of the deceased patriot to furnish Pecuniary assistance, to enable them to provide a proper your subscriptions. In the evening a meeting will be held at six o'clock, when Mr Sillett's work on the same cause; viz., depression of trade—are offered reductions of from ten to twenty-five per your subscriptions. In the evening a meeting will be held at six o'clock, when Mr Sillett's work on the same cause; viz., depression of trade—are the transition of the departed democrat. Subscriptions will be held at six o'clock, when Mr Sillett's work on the same cause; viz., depression of trade—are the transition of the departed democrat. Subscriptions of the departed democrat. Subscriptions will be held at six o'clock, when Mr Sillett's work on the same cause; viz., depression of trade—are the transition of the deceased patriot to furnish the same cause; viz., depression of trade—are the transition of the same cause; viz., depression of trade—are the transition of the same cause; viz., depression of trade—are the transition of the same cause; viz., depression of trade—are the transition of the same cause; viz., depression of trade—are the transition of the same cause; viz., depression of trade—are the transition of the same cause; viz., depression of trade—are the transition of the same cause; viz., depression of trade—are the transition of the same cause; viz., depression of trade—are the transition of the same cause; viz., depression of trade—are the transition of the same cause; viz., depression of trade—are the transition of the same cause; viz., depression of trade—are the transition of the same cause; viz., depression of trade—are the transition of the transition spade husbandry will be read from the desk.

Pational Association of United Trades.

"Union for the Million."

FRIENDS.

It is with the deepest regret that the Central Committee now address you, but they feel imperatively called upon to do so as a matter of duty, in order to detend themselves from the misrepresentations which have been set forth to the various trades whose agents are travelling through the country for the purpose of obtaining support from the working classes, and to create sympathy in their own behalf they feel that they have already maintained silence the members of the Association and the public geneduct, and in reply to correspondence they have rewith the Association.

considered members of the Association from its commencement, having been assisted by their delegates as its formation, and contributed their proportionate amount of subscription to meet its immediate expenses, up to the Manchester Conference in 1846. At that Conference a levy was laid of twopence in the pound, on the average earnings of the members, in order to fully carry out its object. This levy they declined paying, assigning as a reason, that they did not feel bound by the acts of the Conference. until those acts were sanctioned by their own body in general meeting assembled.

From that time to March 1847, they invariably declined paying the levies when applied to for the same, although Mr Barratt, the secretary, repeatedly made such application.

Mr Williamson, in the early part of March 1847, having business in Crayford was applied to by them, to know if they could rejoin the Association without paying up the levies which had accrued from the subject before the Central Committee, who having considered the questions, consented, after some hesitation, to admit them as new members. On I. G. Braintree.—The rate made at the vestry is the legal rate, and not that made by the churchwardens. Count of the recent Chartist meeting at the Crown or such of them as were employed in the works of and Anchor, of which it speaks in the following Mr Swaisland, sent in their adhesion, together with and Anchor, of which it speaks in the following manths requesting the Central Comlevies for two months, requesting the Central Committee to date their adhesion from the 1st of Feb., which in consideration of their previous connection with the Association, was assented to. On the 27th duction of wages, and therefore wished the Central could do so-but after the most patient investiga- ing classes have been their own enemies; they have Committee's advice—the interview resulted in the appointment of Mr Winters, to investigate the case Mr Evans, as they were sanguine of being able to settle the affair themselves. When their list was prepared, they appointed a deputation to consult the Central Committee thereon, and on the 6th of Aug. they attended this office for the purpose. When after the question had been duly considered, the following resolution was adopted. Resolved:-

> That the Central Committee advise the deputation to lay before their various shops, the list of wages they have drawn up, amounting to about one half the reduction proposed by the employer; and if they will not accede to it, to communicate again with the Central Committee. when an agent will be forthwith dispatched to Crayford, in order to use his endeavours to adjust the affairs by means of mediation. Should that course fail, the Central test, until a more favourable opportunity presents itself;

> The medium list of wages having been laid before, and approved of by the trade, was submitted other deputation was sent to the Central Committee, and it appeared by their statements, that the works had been closed for seven weeks prior to the 3rd of August, in consequence of the slackness of trade. Nor was it ever affirmed to the Central Committee that during this seven weeks, or nine, as they have in subsequent statements, and public documents admitted. Was any reduction offered by Mr Evans, but on the 1st August; the very day when, according to their views, their six months, dating from the 1st February expired, then, and not till then, the alleged reduction was offered. The Central Committee had, in the meantine, availed themselves of the opportunities at their disposal, to ascertain the position of the block printers' business in other parts of the country, and found that for more than twelve months previously, the trade in the North or England and Scotland, had suffered unparalleled depression, which information was fully correborated by the personal knowledge of a member of their own body, who had, during the previous spring, made a tour through the districts of Lancashire and York-

The Central Committee were aware that Mr Evans had been in the practice of sending work to be printed in other, and lower wage shops, in Essex and Laucashire; and that in the latter districts alone, any means, knowing these facts, advise or sanction a

obtain a sufficient quantity of hands to suit his purnose, and would therefore, be able to defeat them, though their resources were ever so great. The Central Committee were desirous, as far as practicable, to afford them assistance, and consequently came to the following resolution. Resolved:-That Mr Winters accompany the deputation to wait upon the employer, Mr Evans, and then wait upon the

men, at Crayford, in order to show them that the Central Committee could not support them in resisting the reduction offered. First, because the men to whom the work was offered were out of employment. Secondly, because they conceive it would be unwise to embark in a strike in the present depressed state of the block printing trade; there being about 1000 now out of employment in the county of Lancashire alone, and a great number in other places.

When the decision of the Committee was made sion of their trade, they had not been earning more than tourteen shillings per week since Christmas; ployment of Lab.ur, showed how its plans were and that they had been out of shop fourteen weeks, five of which they had been on strike. Now, what is the inference to be drawn from such an admission? Why, clearly this that vine weeks out of surplus funds which would be appeared to the Association for the Employment of Lab.ur, showed how its plans were and we earnestly call upon all parties connected with this branch of trade, in every town in the United Kingdom, to lose no time in uniting themselves with surplus funds which would be appeared to the Association for the Employment of Lab.ur, showed how its plans were employed in this branch of trade, in every town in the United Kingdom, to lose no time in uniting themselves with the great efficient consolidated union? sion? Why, clearly this, that nine weeks out of the fourteen which preceded their eligibility to support; that is, they had just re-entered the Association five months in point of time, or six months, allowing one month in advance; nine weeks of which they had been out of work, and the moment they helieve themselves eligible to support, they desig-BLACKBURN.—The quarterly general meeting of this branch will be held en Sunday, 21st November, at the Old Size House, Chapel-street, at two o'clock such circumstances, they waged war against them, such circumstances, they waged war against them, in the afternoon. The extra levy of one penny each in aid of the Sleaford case will be collected the same tral Committee feel confident, that having these facts day. To prevent confusion on the day of meeting before them, they have come to a just decision in the secretary will take levy monics on the Saturday the case; had they decided otherwise, they believe that there is not a member belonging to the Association, but would have accused them of a misappropriation of its funds. If the Crayford block printers were entitled to support, are not the starving unemployed operative spinners and weavers of Lan-

support from Mr Evans's shop is sixty, and at another shop twenty-three; making a total of eighty-three men who require support. From this it would appear as if the eighty-three had all been refused appear as t support from the Association; and as though they support from the Association; and as though they were in common resisting the reduction of wages; meeting at Dewsbury, held at the Wellington Inn. but the fact is different, the twenty-three spoken of The speaker entered tully into the plans and constias being from another shop, have never applied for tution of the National Association, which met with support, because they were really out of employment, the unqualified approbation of the meeting. On Friday, Mr Town delivered an address in Bristol, which was well attended. The speaker diin consequence of their employer having no work for them. Yet the appeal makes no distinction by the No. 2 society of Crayford block printers; between the sixty of the one shop and the twentyrected attention to the superior nature of this three from the other. Subsequently to the decision that it was well calculated to secure the rights and Association over any of its predecessors; and showed of the Central Committee upon this case, they have promote the interests of the operative classes, and classes, and to create sympathy in their own behalf at the expense of the Association's interest, and the cause they have, in legislating thereon, acted as they trades, that the working classes would be able to public character of the Central Committee. They concieve instrict conformity with their duty. One of rise in the scale of moral and social independence. are sorry to be compelled to take this course, but the block printers' deputations attempted by threats We have every reason to expect that Mr Town's and intimidation, to coerce the Central Committee into visit to the above places, will be attended with much too long, for the results of these mistatements are compliance with their demand for support, by good, as an accession-has already been made to our now assuming something like a formidable aspect; threatening a PAPER WAR-stating that they did numbers. and it therefore becomes necessary, in order to not want to be at enmity with the Central Com- large meeting of the Trades of Saltcoats, Ayrshire; counteract their injurious tendencies, to lay before mittee, but that they should be so if their purposes at which meeting, he fully explained the laws and were not realised. That the decision of the Cen- objects of the Association; an excellent spirit was rally, a statement of the facts connected with this tral Committee upon their case, would either make manifested, and a resolution in favour of the Ascase, which the Central Committee feel fully them better friends or greater foes. If the Central sociation was unanimously carried. warranted in offering as a vindication of their con- Committee are to be subjected to such intimidation a very large and attentive audience in Paisley when cases are submitted to their consideration, can ceived from various parts of the country on the sub- it be expected that they can efficiently perform their church. About 1600 were present. The lecturer ject. In the first place it will be necessary to adduties to the Association; they ought in their deentered into a very animated and lucid explanation vert to the history of this body in its connection liberation upon any question involving the interests of the principles and objects of the Association. At the close of the lecture, a resolution in favour of the trades, to be free to act unawed by intimida- of joining the Association was carried. The Crayford block printers have always been dation; no one should attempt to bribe them with favour, or force them with threats. The interests the boot and shoemakers. The meeting was a good one, and a favourable impression was made upon of every trade in the Association is equally important to them, they feel as much desire to serve one are engaging general attention, and many who, at the first, looked upon us with suspicion, now arc trade as another; in fact they feel the responsibility of their position, the welfare of the entire Associaof their position, the welfare of the entire Associa-tion being intrusted to them; and they are therefore expounded, and we have no doubt that, when bound in honour to protect the interests of the trade revives, the adhesions will be numerous. whole, and not sacrifice that interest to the will of a few : and in the performance of their duty, they are 8th, addressed a public meeting of the working men determined to act independently, either of flattery or of Aberdeen, in the Union Hall, explanatory of the frowns. The black printers' deputations who have been visiting the trades, have had resource to only have the Central Committee refused to acknow- stated that he had much pleasure in presiding at ledge their claims, but that they also objected to such a meeting—the way in which the central com furnish them with the addresses of the London mirtee of the National Association had hitherto trades' bodies, and thus prevent them from obtain- conducted its affairs, could not but command the ing assistance from those trades; this the Central approval of every friend of labour, and every lover Committee most emphatically deny. The fact is, of justice. The association sought not to take an the secretary handed them the book containing undue advantage of masters; it aimed only at the the previous June. Mr Williamson having no autho- those addresses, from which they copied what they settlement of disputes, in such a way as would afford to capital its just return, and to labour its just rerity to decide in the affirmative, promised to bring pleased. After the Central Committee's decision ward. In proof of this he referred to the manner in duction, in connexion with the Association, is about upon this case, the block printers appeared to have which the Camolin or St Nimin's nail makers' dif- 100. Mr Robson was deputed by the Central Comdiscovered some new features in the affair, and on ferences were decided; being but one case out of mittee to wait upon the employers, with the view of October the 12th, a deputation again waited upon many, which could be adduced. The chairman, after adjusting the dispute by mediation, and accordingly the 7th of March, 1847, the Crayford block printers, the Central Committee, in order to represent to other appropriate remarks, introduced Mr Claughan, waited upon Mr Tildesley, one of the largest manuthem these new features, and thereby induce them who, on rising, apologised for his absence at the facturers of that town, who received him very courto reconsider their case, which they expressed their meeting called on Tuesday evening, which was secusly, and treated him in the most gentlemanly to reconsider their case, which they expressed their willingness in doing, and for this purpose they deemed it expedient that every member should be present on the occasion, although two of them were present on the occasion, although two of them were great powers of language—one who studies to appeal marker, showing that he was obliged to take bills. at a considerable distance from London at the time. to feelings—but you have before you one of your- and that he could not have those bills discounted of the same month, the men in the factory of Mr As soon, however, as they were able to attend the selves, one who knows what it is to toil fer his under nine per cent., and that it was impossible for Evans, (the body in question) also sent their levies, office, the question was taken into consideration bread, who has experienced all the hardships and the him to carry on business, unless he reduced the and on the 3rd of August, a little more than four and all the circumstances, with the new features effects of insufficient remuneration, but despite of months from their first payment, (in the form of of the case, laid fully before the committee, when all these considerations, he hoped to be able to show, larger than the committee, when all these considerations, he hoped to be able to show, or larger than the committee, when all these considerations, he hoped to be able to show, or larger than the committee, when all these considerations, he hoped to be able to show, or larger than the committee, when all these considerations, he hoped to be able to show, or larger than the committee, when all these considerations, he hoped to be able to show, or larger than the committee, when all these considerations, he hoped to be able to show, or larger than the committee, when all these considerations are considerations. levies) they sent a deputation to the Central Committee, to represent that they had been offered a reduction of wages, and therefore wished the Central could do so. But offer the most retired to committee, when the it is only by depending upon your own order, and on your own efforts, that you will be able to seduction of wages, and therefore wished the Central could do so. But offer the most retired to committee, when the it is only by depending upon your own order, and on your own efforts, that you will be able to seduction of wages, and therefore wished the Central could do so. But offer the committee, when the it is only by depending upon your own order, and on your own efforts, that you will be able to seduction of wages, and therefore wished the Central could do so. But offer the committee, when the considerations, he hoped to be able to seduction of wages, and therefore wished the Central could do so. But offer the committee, when the considerations, he hoped to be able to seduce to represent the considerations and the constant of the case, laid fully before the committee, when the considerations are considerations.

tion of the case, they unanimously same to the fol- had no confidence in each other; and all sympathy lowing resolution. Resolved:this circumstance they induced him not to wait upon | cannot find any grounds for altering their former decision, to the effect that the case, as originally presented to them, was an out of work question; and that no sum. | truth of this statement is borne out by the history cient evidence has been produced to prove the existence of any document; although the employer, Mr Evans, in cotton spinners and Dorchester labourers, and many the present distressed state of trade, has succeeded in others that could be enumerated. The National As obtaining a considerable supply of non-society men.

It will be seen that the new features offered for consideration, was the existence of a document, which the block printers assert they would, upon create that sympathy and mutual co-operation of one resuming work, be required to sign, pledging themselves to abandon their connexion with all unions. could not produce the slightest proof; but that a number of non-society men were gone to work at the reduced wages who they believed to work at the reduced wages who they believed to work at the reduced wages who they believed to work at the reduced wages who they believed to work at the reduced wages who they believed to work at the reduced wages who they believed to work at the reduced wages who they believed to work at the reduced wages who they believed to work at the reduced wages who they believed to work at the reduced wages who they believed to work at the reduced wages who they believed to work at the reduced wages who they believed to work at the reduced wages who they believed to work at the reduced wages who they believed to work at the reduced wages who they believed to work at the reduced wages who they believed to work at the reduced wages who work at the reduced wages who was the reduced wages where was the reduced wages who was the reduced wages w compelled to sign it. In order, however, that the Central Committee might, if possible, ascertain whether such a document had been presented to the committee wight, as possible ascertain whether such a document had been presented to the committee wight, ascertain whether such a document had been presented to the committee wight. whether such a document had been presented to the to meet with the combined, undivided, and underhis arrival, had an interview with the workmen in that trade, but they could not produce any proof of unions already established, but to cement them in to the employers without success; thereupon and the existence of such a document, and, moreover, they have been informed, by undoubted authority, that no document has been offered to the men.

There is another fact which the Central Committee have not urged, preferring treating the quesion purely on its merits, but this fact alone would have justined them in algolutely rejecting the block printers' claims—viz., that on the 3rd of August, was more than the circumstances of the case war rankers claimed support, they were not miners were at the pressure against four shillings per day for what they some time ago were only whereas the rules and practice of the Association in the receipt of two shillings per day. This advance require them to have paid six months, before eligible had been obtained by restricting the hours of labour. to benefit. The payment of the July levy not having, Mr C. also showed the power that every trade had been made until the 7th of August.

The foregoing is a plain statement of facts in con. a demand for labour, and as the demand for labour nection with the case of the No. 2 society of Cray- increased the price of industry would increase at the ford block printers, and the Central Committee leave same ratio. The lecturer then adverted to the the members of the Association, and the public Association for the Employment of Labour, and generally, to determine as to the justness of their decision. They state with confidence that they will to the working classes from the practical working of be fully prepared to defend themselves at the next conference, with regard to their decision upon this fruitless turnouts. This methed of adjusting diffeor any other case upon which they have been called upon to legislate.

The Central Committee beg, in conclusion, to state, that they deeply regret having been compelled to enter into this public explanation, in order there were upwards of 1,000 block printers out of to confute the assertions made against them, but employment. The Central Committee could not by they are quite aware of the evil tendency of such Shirron rose to propose a resolution, by observing misrepresentations to which they have been sub- that Mr Claughan had addressed a meeting on the strike, even had they supposed that the men had jected. They foully hope, however, that the various previous evening, where they had pledged themselves a fair and equitable claim to the Association's sup- trades forming the National Association, will not to become members of the Association. lle was port; which they did not, because they considered suffer themselves to be thrown into discord through desirous that this meeting should follow the wise mock liberator, who has got up a memorial at the late from the block printers' own evidence, that the the discontent of a few self-interested men. If. therefore, national union is really beneficial for the that town to butcher the starving people during the tion. They therefore advised them to accept the toiling millions, let not any little obstruction or supposed wrong on the part of any body, induce the heard the principles of the National Association fully their shop from non-society men; and at the same trade to abandon that Association which, if well explained by Mr Claughan, are perfectly convinced time urged, that while their trade was in its present supported by them, will unquestionably become the that these principles are well calculated to work out unprecedentedly languid state, their employer might most effective means by which the working man the social redemption of the working classes, and can hope to obtain fair remuneration for his will eventually secure to labour its full fruits; and labour.

The Central Committee met on Monday and following days, for the transaction of general business. A mass of correspondence has been received from Birmingham, Liverpool, Keighley, Leeds, Halifax, | man terminated the business of the evening. Huddersfield, Manchester, Hanley Potterics, Congleton, Macclesfield, Nottingham, Leicester, Willenhali, Wolverhampton, Ceventry, Blackburn, Aberdeen, Alica, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Paisely, Dunbarton, Sunderland, Newcastle upon-Tyne, and numbers of other places. Also the folowing reports from members of the Central Committee, and agents of the Association.

On Monday evening, November 2nd, Mr Green attended a meeting of the No. 20, W. Sawyers, of the River Thames, held at the Crown and Sceptre, Woodmor-street, Poplar. The meeting was well attended, when Mr Green entered into an explanknown to them, they issued an appeal to the trades ation of the principles and objects of the Associasurplus funds, which would be appropriated for the great efficient consolidated union. labour's emancipation. At the close of the meeting, a resolution was carried to join the Association Mr John M'Avoy. forth with.

llull -Mr Town attended a meeting of the hand loom sail-cloth weavers, and explained the rules and day evening, which was addressed by Mr Claughan, the Association.

showed the immense advantages that would accrue such an association, where their funds would be employed re-productively, instead of being wasted in rences with employers, by setting the men to work, was a new feature in the history of trades' unions, and must ultimately succeed in overthrowing the rule of tyranny and despotism, and elevate to a proper standard the much-injured and long-insulted operative. Mr C. concluded an address full of tacts, which told well in favour of the Association. Mr example. After the comprehensive address of Mr Claughan it would be presumption to detain them with any remarks of his, but he should move the following resolution :- 'That this meeting having in proof of our feelings we pledge ourselves to extend the grounds of the institution by becoming members, and otherwise advocating its claims.' Mr Low seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to the lecturer and chair

sociation of United Trades, proposes and will (if

acted up to,) remedy those evils, and effect much

good, that could not otherwise have been obtained.

without a certainty of victory. It depends more

Mr Claughan then entered into a lengthy expla-

nation of the Holytown strike, and showed that no

real failure had taken piace—that the men had gone

in, but it was with their rights and privileges un-

contaminated with the pollution of an infernal

document. It was true that one shilling per day

had been taken off their wages, and although that

was more than the circumstances of the case war-

for raising wages, by ourtailing the hours of toil, and

by this means they would decrease the stock, create

On Saturday, Mr Claughan addressed a meeting of the rope-spinners, who have passed a resolution approving of the principles of the Association. On Monday, he addressed the boot and shoe makers, who agreed to join forthwith. On Tuesday, Mr Claughan addressed a meeting of the tailors, encouraging them to go on in the goo

work they have entered upon. GLASGOW .- On Tuesday, Nov. 2nd, Mr Cloughan attended a general meeting of the mule workers in Leigh Kirk Session-house, on which occasion, he delivered an address explanatory of the objects of the Association, and the following resolution was to request support; a copy of which appears in the tion: He showed its practical workings, and pointed unanimously carried :- That this meeting, having confirm the judgment of the Central Committee, bination, and that it must be by the co-eperation of the the Central Committee, bination, and that it must be by the co-eperation of the working classes, upon a national principle, when, at any size of the working classes, upon a national principle, when, the moral and social condition of the working classes. at any time, the united power of the people could the moral and social condition of the working classes be commanded in defence of labour's rights. Mr Green then adverted to the Association for the Em-

Moved by Mr John M'Mutrie, and seconded by A meeting of the coopers of Greenock, in connec

tion with the above association, took place on Wednes-

nate their case a strike; and because the Central given. A resolution in favour of the Association played a quantity of goods manufactured by workwas carried, and a deputation appointed to visit the men employed by the society, and showed the utility lasting confidence in Mr O'Connor and his brother distance in trades in Hull, with the view of getting them to join of such a system as had been adopted as superior to he Association.

paying men for walking about idle, which proved him for holding up to scorn and derision the editors of him for holding up to scorn and derision the editors of him for holding up to scorn and others at the meetings of the Weekly Dispatch, Lloyd's, and others at the meetings will Bridge and Heckmondwick, held in the Bar-Mill Bridge and Heckmondwick, held in the Bar-seems this society has at the present time about one held at Manchester and Nottingham. kerites' chaple. The chapel was crowded. The chairman, after a few remarks, introduced Mr Town, who descanted upon the principles and objects of the Association. At the close of the lecture, the various trades into an at the present time about one held at Manchester and Nottingham.

To F. O'Connon, Esq., M.P.—We cannot refrain boot and shoe makers, frame-work knitters, weather the various trades into an arrival and the close of the lecture. of the Association. At the close of the lecture, the various trades into one union, in order that the Nottingham to vindicate your Charter from the base several friends spoke in favour of the great union; united strength of the producing classes may be aspersions cast upon it by the villanous and brutal also, a chopkeeper of the town expressed himself brought to bear more successfully against the reductions, and more particularly the Manchester Examiner bighly satisfied with the tendency of the Association. highly satisfied with the tendency of the Association, and thought it eminently calculated to elevate the condition of the labouring class. He should, himbelf, unite with the Association, and should call upon the shockeepers of the town to follow his offered reductions of from ten to twenty-five per cent. Another point in the appeal to which the Central Committee wish to allude is, where the block of the contral Committee wish to allude is, where the block of the contral Committee wish to allude is, where the block of the contral Committee wish to allude is, where the block of the contral Committee wish to allude is, where the block of the contral Committee wish to allude is, where the block of the contral Committee wish to allude is, where the block of the contral Committee wish to allude is, where the block of the contral Committee wish to allude is, where the block of the contral Committee wish to allude is, where the block of the contral Committee wish to allude is, where the block of the contral Committee wish to allude is, where the block of the contral Committee wish to allude is, where the block of the contral Committee wish to allude is, where the block of the contral Committee wish to allude is, where the block of the contral Committee wish to allude is, where the block of the contral Committee wish to allude is, where the block of the contral Committee wish to allude is, where the block of the contral Committee wish to allude is, where the block of the contral Committee with the case of the contral Committee with the contral Commit

printers state that the number of men who require ing at Berkingshaw. The meeting was well at joint-stock company, which is provisionally gis-

meeting of the cotton-spinners of Johnstone on the principles and objects of the National Association. At the close of Mr Clangban's address, a vete of confidence in the association was unanimously

passed, and the thanks of the meeting given to Mr

Claughan for his address. A meeting of the cotton-spinners of Glasgow took place in the Victoria Hall, Gallowgate, on Friday evening, to which Mr Claughan was invited, to explain the principles of the National Association, and addressed the meeting at considerable length. After which, several questions were put by the members, which Mr Claughan answered to their satisfaction, when the following resolution was adopted unanimously :- That this meeting, having heard Mr Claughan explain the principles of the National Association of United Trades, are perfectly satisfied that it would be for our benefit to become members, and, therefore, agree to the principles, and pledge ourselves to use our exertions to get all the cottonspincers to join throughout Scotland.' The thanks of the meeting were afterwards awarded to Mr Claughan for his able address.

Scotland .- Mr Claughan, on Friday attended a

PAISLEY. - Mr Claughan delivered a lecture to

GLASCOW. - Mr Claughan attended a meeting of

BIRMINGHAM.-Messrs Smith. Pare, and Welsford, attended as a deputation from the Birmingham district committee, to the body of iron tin spoon makers at the Two Brewers in Bardsley street, on Monday, Nov. 1st, to explain the principles and objects of the National Association. There was a good attendance, and the deputation was listened to with the greatest attention, at the close of which the following resolution was adopted :- 'That this meeting having heard the principles of the National Association expounded by the deputation, are fully them. The principles of the National Association satisfied that it is not only far superior to any local union, but that it is fully capable of emancipating Labour's sons in this great manufacturing country; We are further convinced, that it only requires the respectable employers to be acquainted with its ABERDERN .- Mr Claughar, on Friday, October the | management to conclude that it is as equal protective to them, as to those they employ. We, therefore, pledge ourselves to become members forthwith.' Proposed by Mr J. Hawkes, and seconded by Mr Wm. Davis. Also, the following resolution was unanivarious misrepresentations. They state that not in Dantisment to the representation of the city of Aberdeen mously carried:— That this meeting considers that in Parliament,) was called upon to preside, who the Northern Star is the only paper published that gives a full report of the proceedings of the National Association; and they tender their thanks to the editor and proprietor of the same, and pledge themselves to advocate its circulation to the utmost of their

WILLENHALL, Nov 2nd .- Mr Robson attended at Willenhall in a case of mediation. It appears several of the employers have given a fortnight's notice of a reduction. The number affected by this intended rewages of the workmen, to enable him to meet this exorbitant per centage. In reply, Mr Robson stated that the National Association was perfectly aware of the truth of Mr Tildesley's position respecting the difficulties in obtaining cash, but, at the same time, he thought that was no argument in favour, or in justification of a reduction of wages. He showed that a between one trades' union and another had been al. reduction of the workmen's prices was no benefit to That this committee having reconsidered the case of most obliterated. How often have we seen, that the employer, as it went into the pockets of the That this committee having reconsidered the case of the Crayford block printers, and all its bearings, with the Crayford block printers, and all its bearings, with the desired was contending for justice, and re-factors. And that the best remedy was, for the characteristic printers in the content of the co all their privileges, have only laughed at the efforts | better for the men to share the employers' difficulties, when trade was so much depressed as at the present of their more unfortunate brethren? The time; as the men would prefer to work short time. rather than suffer a reduction in the price of their of strikes—hence witness the strike of the Glasgow labour. After a lengthened interview, Mr Tildesley honourably agreed to Mr Robson's proposition. Mr Robson also waited upon Mr Walker. With this gentleman, Mr R. met with a very kind reception, and after considerable discussion, similar to that with Mr Tildesley, terminated with Mr Walker promising to The National Association seeks, in the first place, to forego the threatened reduction. This is another glorious proof of the moral power of the Association. trade with another, the want of which has been so and demonstrates the utility and excellency of deeply felt. It wills, that no trade, (however just That any such document had been presented, they its claims might be), should enter into a struggle, mediation, where an amicable adjustment between employers and their men had been effected, and a serious reduction prevented; and instead of both parties nurturing a spirit of anger and malice only, but had the reduction been forced upon them, men or not, they sent Mr Peel to Crayford, who, on FEATABLE power of ten thousand unions instead of they would have had to work six days-producing oneone. The National Association seeks not to destroy third more goods for the same wages, they will now receive for their four days' labour. This glorious triumph has created a great sensation in and round Willenhall!

NOTICES. The trades of Sunderland, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and vicinity, are informed that Mr Robson will visit the above district to set forth the principles of the Association. Any trades' bodies desirous of obtaining his services, must apply to Mr Dunn, No. 10 Quay-side, Sunderland.

All letters on business, respecting the trades forming the Association, must be sent through their resoctive secretaries, or through the medium of the listrict secretaries, as the Central Committee cannot treat any other communication as official.

All letters sent to this office on general business. must be directed to the general secretary, Mr T. Barratt; and all letters upon financial matters, to the financial secretary, Mr James Webb. The Central Committee trust these arrangements will be strictly observed, as great inconvenience often occurs through business letters being addressed to members of the Central Committee. The trades of Scotland can be furnished with

cards and rules, or any information, respecting the Association, by making application to the agent, Mr Wm. Claughan, Holytown.

The secretaries, and members generally of the Association, are informed that, on the 1st of December next, will be published the first number of the Central Committee's Monthly Report—one copy of which will be given gratuitously to each society beonging to the Association. A considerable number will be printed for general circulation, at the charge of one penny each.

The intention is that it shall be made a useful periodical. It will contain valuable and interesting nformation, respecting the rise, progress, passing events, and future prospects of the Association, together with its general statistical accounts. It will be got up in a superior manner. Twelve numbers will form a neat volume.

The trades will please give their orders for the same, together with cash for the number required, to their local officer. to be by them sent to this office. directed to Mr T. Barratt, when the orders will be promptly attended to. SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE HOLYTOWN

MINERS.

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-	Previous announcement	••	228	19	9
•	Elderslie Weavers		0	9	. 3
	Winchester, W. H.	<i>.</i>	0	0	6
g	Macclesfield silk dyers and weavers, I	er			
A	Mr Warmsley	••	2	15	6
	Daniells and friends, Isle of Man	•••	0	4	6
-	Lacy miners, per Mr Daneills	•••	0	2	0
	A few friends in the city	•••	θ	4	6
g	Co-operative tin-plate workers	•••	3	3	3
g	Dundee shipwrights, per Mr Phillips	•••	3	11	6
į	London paper-stainers, per Mr Brow	n	0	4	1
n	PR - 1 3 1 - 4 -		£339	14	18
n	Total receipts	***	25300	7.2	-0
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MANCHESTER -In the People's Institute, on Sunday last, the above hall was densely crowded. Mr William Grocott in the chair. The chairman read the 'Whistler's balance sheet,' which was received with a strong burst of indignation. He then read the letter of Mr O'Conner and his answer to Toin Bailey. The following resolution was carried without a dissentient :- 'That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the editor of the Reforme, for the very able defence of the character of Mr O'Conner inserted in that paper.' The Rev. James Scholefield has been returned as member of the Town Council by a majority of upwards of 200.

Sudbury.—The following was passed at a meeting of the members of the National Land and Charter Association :-That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the vile and

slanderous abuse heaped upon Mr O'Connor by the prostitute press, is an attempt to stop the march of Demoobjects of the National Association. The meeting explanatory of the principles and working of cracy amongst the people by singling out one who has was well attended, and general satisfaction was the society. After the address Mr Claughan discussion of the Association of the Asso fore feel it a duty on our part to express our firm and rectors, at the same time return our heartfelt thanks to

A Metropolitan Intelligence.

At At Mr Squires's, Bricklayer's Arms, Gloucester. setreet, Commercial-read East, on the body of nonhomas Harrington, aged 10 years. The jury being orworn proceeded to view the body, but the steach sirising therefrom was so great, that it was with ficificulty those present were enabled to breathe. I in returning to the inquest room, several of the rogrors expressed their astonishment the corpes on, on, labourer, who worked at the docks, and resided enremoved across the road to their present dwelling,

onhould be allowed to remain so long in a small room, which the rest of the family had to live, eat, rinkrink, and sleep; the reason, however, will be acurounted for by the following testimony. The moterher stated that she was the wife of Peter Harringitsith their four children, (all ill at present) in the enacted through several of the southern and midland poroom in which her son lay; that about twelve comonths ago, he was afflicted with fever, subse- matters have got from bad to worse. More blood uetuently measles and hooping cough, and had been ttattended by Mr Watts, a skilful parish surgeon of harrar, victims have fallen at the shrine of revenge, t. St. George's East; but a few weeks since, having and more than one, also, have dropped into the hathat gentleman directed her to apply to the parish ocloctor of Stepney, but thinking the child was imreproving she did not take the trouble until Saturday morning, he appeared in a dangerous state, she irtorthwith hastened to the workhouse for medical sussistance, and obtained an order for the attendance If Mr Hewlett, left it at that gentleman's house, attut finding no attention paid, and becoming alarmed Whate'ey, and the renowned Rev. Thrashem Gregg, r or the safety of her child, who was gradually gethave at length come to open rupture. Long threataring worse, she went again at 5 o'clock, when the ye young man' gave her some medicine, and told erier to call again at nine, but her poor child, after akaking the stuff, died at 70 clock; the doctor, or any lovers of fun—and in this gaggish town of Dublin thither person on his account, had not up to this time clialled; she afterwards applied for the doctor's certicaicate, without which the registrar could not auhathorize the interment of the body, an enquiry before ceeded against the clerical Don Quixote, of Irish sche coroner, Mr Baker, was therefore necessary, it nto the circumstances of the death. The coroner bobserved, that he regreted to find the remains of hehe poor boy in such a state, but only receiving inprormation of the death yesterday, he could not hold hthe inquest sooner. Mrs Creagh, the landlady, deopesed to the kind and parental attention bestowed in the habit of preaching and reading prayers to a non the child by the mother. The foreman (J. Shaw) asaid, it was evident that much blame was attribuatable to some parties, and that the probability was, f if this ocor child had received that prompt attendmance, and medical aid timely administered, which hthe poor are clearly entitled to, there might have ebeen no occasion for their present assembling—fercilbly dwelt on the evils of the poor law system, the rtreatment of those requiring relief—the inadequate mumber of parish surgeons—their incompetent remuneration for services. &c. Several jurors exrressed similar opinions, and also wished these Mr Gregg still maintained his ground, and day after esentiments to be embodied in the verdict, which

THE LATE FATAL EXPLOSION OF FIRE-WORKS. Before Mr Wm. Payne, at the Dover Castle, Old Kent-read, on the body of Mrs Isabella Bartrepe, evening, Mr Huff, foreman of the goods depot of the Bricklayers' Arms terminus of the South Eastern Railway, was letting off some fireworks in the yard of Mr Bartrope's house. A quantity of the combustibles were placed in a washhouse near the spot, and on a cocket being discharged which accidentally took a horizontal instead of a perpendicular course, the deceased being frightened took refuge in the washhous. Some sparks from the rocket, however, were thrown in as the door was opened, and falling on the box consaining the fireworks, occasioned the melancholy entastrophe. During the inquiry it was elicited that the box in question had been brought up by one of the railway trains, and had remained some time at the pany prohibiting the conveyance or reception of such dangerous articles. The jury ultimately returned a Dublin, until duly authorised to do so, and that he There has been much bravura about the council santry were read at the meeting of the Repeal Assoverdict- That the deceased, Isabella Bartrope, was should pay all costs and expenses attending the meetings in our good city in the last week. Of course ciation on Monday. accidentally burned to death by an explosion of fire hearing of and added, 'That they considered it was through the loose manner in which the business at the Bricklayers' Arms station is done, and they also considered that great blame is attached to the directors of the South Eastern Railway Company in not giving sufficient and proper instructions to their servants." CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER. - Before Mr W. Carter

at the Ship, Waterside, Wandsworth, on the body of James Powell, aged 29, who was drowned whilst fighting with a man named Wright. on tourd a barge lying in the river eff the Silk Mills. Battersea. The examination of the different witnesses occupied a considerable space of time, but the facts of the case are briefly these:-The deceased and Wright formed a portion of the gang employed on board the barge Pathe Waterman's Arms, where they had some heer. but not sufficient to intoxicate them. 'They were taken from thence, at two o'cleck in the afternoon, by Davies, the captain, who wanted them to go to work again. On the way to the barge deceased and Wright had some words about which could do the most work, and soon after they had got on board they commenced fighting. The barge is an open one, and the men fought on the gangway beard on which they worked to raise the sand. They had several rounds and one or two falls into the barge, which was nearly full of sand, when the captain insisted upon stopping boat, and challenged Wright to renew the fight. They accordingly did so; they closed, and in the struggle fell into the river, and sunk together. Wright rose and was rescued by the captain, but the deceased, whose arm only appeared above the water for a moment and then disappeared, was not found until twenty minutes or half an hour expired, when his body was dragged up by Abraham Baker, a waterman. The witnesses concurred in stating that they considered the falling into the river an accident. The coroner having read the evidence over, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Wright, upon

which he was committed to Horsemonger-lane Gaol. The prisoner was then taken away by Mr Superintendent Bicknell of the V division. STRANGE DEATH .- Before Mr Higgs, at the Bull's Head, Clapham, relative to the death of Mr Jona than Orme, aged 76, a retired tradeaman, possessed of considerable property. On Saturday afternoon, at four o'clock, the remains of the deceased arrived at St Paul's Chapel for interment. Aaron Orme, a son of the deceased, obtained an interview with the Rev. Mr McGill, the curate, and having stated that he believed his father's death to be the result of violence and improper means, the curate ordered the body to be locked up in a vault until a coroner's inquest could be holden. Aaron Orme deposed that his mother died in 1840, and that on the 23rd of June, 1843, the deceased married his servant girl, Rachel Ragebrook, aged 23. An estrangement consequently arose between the deceased and his children, and for a twelvemonth none of the family had The last who saw the deceased was his who went to him for some assistance, as the entire subjection of his wife, who told him to take his children and himself into the workhouse, and not come troubling them. On Thursday last. the witness Aaron and his brother received each a letter from deceased's wife. The letters swere addressed from 6, St George's-place, Brixton-road which was one of deceased's houses, and stated that their parent was dead, and that if they wished to see him before he was buried they were to come immediately. In one of the letters deceased was said to have expired on Sunday, and in the other on the The deceased's son Aaron went to St George's-place on Thursday evening, and requested But what a change was there! Those whom I left | Denis Mahon, of the county Roscommon, who was to see his father. The widow told him he must after me, the playmates of my infancy, and the shot dead on Monday, November 1st, on his return come again on Saturday, when he would be buried, She then told him the deceased, who had been very imbecile for the last twelve months, had left her all his property. Another extraordinary fact was, that rotting in their lone and already-forgotten graves. says, a 'bad landlord,' and amused himself latterly although the widow had led the witness to suppose It was, indeed, a melancholy evening with me, that with freighting a couple of vessels with 'paupers' off his father's body was then in the house, he was in first evening on my own old hearthstone. The song his 'superabundantly-populated' estates, and shipfact then lying dead at her mother's house, near and shout and merry laugh, which used to come so | ping them to Canada, where, of course, the sur-Chelmsford, from whence he was only brought to cheerily on the twilight breeze, saluted not my ear. | vivors (if any such there be) will not mourn his town on Saturday, by the Eastern Counties Rail-When he saw his father on Saturday, which he did not do without great difficulty, he was astounded at his attenuated appearance, which caused

CAUTION TO PARENTS .- An inquest was held before Mr W. Carter, at the Hampton Court Tavern, Francis-street, Newington, respecting the death of Harriet Jane Cloak, aged seven weeks, who died from the effects of poison.—Mr R. Prior, surgeon, of Marlborough-place, Walworth, said that he was called on Wednesday week last to see the deceased pearance he felt satisfied that it was suffering from vive, still there are men enough left to strike a heavy medicine, which they had procured from Mr Bellamy, a chemist, residing at Newington Causeway. Witness examined the bottle, and found that it conof poppies, which was used to a great extent by persons totally ignorant of its poisonous properties. Witness had no hesitation in saying the child had shed, and devastation. been killed by the mixture which had been administered by the parents inadvertently.—The father the condition of the small farmers and labouring stated that on Sunday, the 31st ult. he and his wife classes is pitiable. Stripped of every thing which boared under costiveness. They had been giving the coverings off their beds, and the little furniture 3. I the child castor oil, when Mr Bellamy suggested a from their cabins, all sold or 'pawned' during the land. change, and gave them a powder, and on the follast summer. They are now as completely destitute lowing morning he sent them a bottle of medicine, and a hundred fold more helpless, than the 'shiver change, and gave them a powder, and on the 101- last summer.

lowing morning he sent them a bottle of medicine, which was that Mr Prior had taken charge of. The deceased was quite healthy previous to taking the deceased was quite healthy previous to taking the land; solvent,

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ALABAING STATE OF THE COUNTRY—TERASHEM GREGO FLOORED THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT -DECLINE OF THE "MORAL FORCE" HUNBUG. (From our own Correspondent.)

Dublin. That air of loneliness and desolation which marked our city during the last six months is, at length, beginning to wear away, and again Dublin exhibits some of the characteristics of a great town. Most of the opulent families who annually migrate to the green fields and sunny vales of the south and west are new returning, and in their wake rush hundreds of respectable families who dread to remain in solitary districts of Ireland during the winter. In my last letter I alluded to the horrors then being counties, and with regret I must say that, since, has been spilt in Munster; horror has been added to grave from starvation. A gloomy, a terrific prospect is before us. The people are actually famishing, and they now rush to the perpetration of crime, as if courting death in any shape, rather than endure another winter's 'famine.' No wonder, then, that persons who still have property left should feel anxious for their safety, and seek refuge in the capital. The Protestant archbishop of Dublin, Dr

ening, as they say, 'comes at last,' and the rod which his Grace had so long in pickle for poor Gregg has at length been put to its purpose. The who does not love a 'shindy?'—have had a rich treat in the proceedings of our Consistorial Court last week where his lordship of Dublin pro-Orangeism. The case was briefly as follows:—It seems Mr Gregg, being chaplain (by whose appointment I cannot tell) to the private chapel of St asserted his right to officiate in a general way in that parish, and acting on this alleged claim, was school-house of the parish of St Nicholas Within, as aforesaid. The Archbishop, whether influenced by private pique to poor Thrashem, or wishing to mainain the existing form of church discipline, frequently derounced the intruder, and notified to him that as he had no license to preach or teach in the arch diocese, he was acting illegally by persisting to do so. and sowing the seeds of much future troubles to himself, which one day or another would fall upon his devited and 'reverend head.' Nothing daunted, day continued to instruct his docile! followers in the 'way they should go,' managing at the same time to fill them with a holy fear of Antichrist, who was Gregory XVI., and who is Pius IX, and to enkindle in their bosoms a glowing hatred to all their whose death was occasioned by an explosion of fire- Roman Catholic fellow-christians, and Daniel works on the 5th inst. It appeared that on Friday O'Connell and kis 'tail,' in particular. However, the bishop, nothing grateful for the pious zeal of the reverend mad-cap, determined that 'the steam' should go down, and forthwith appealed to the laws had failed to procure. The case was heard before tersby appeared for the Archbishep, and Dr Butt, Dr Gayer, and Dr Ball for the defence. After a patient investigation of the 'pros' and 'cons,' at both sides, poor Gregg was 'beat,' and heard judgment he had no right to do, and that consequently he should in other words, 'to abstain from performing divine

Sie transit gloria mundi. We are to have subscriptions raised on Sunday. the 14th instant, in all the chapels of Ireland, to departed 'Liberator.' This resolution appears to give a good deal of offence to people in the country and to wind up the climax, if we are to judge by their districts, and even many of O'Connell's warm admirers in town, though not publicly inveighing against the plan, entirely condemn the policy of introducing it at the present crisis. That O'Connell deserves the dially admit. Yet, now, when the churchvards of the land are still red with the graves of famished pautience. On Sunday morning some of them went into pers, and when another year of pestilence and hunger is rapidly approaching, or already set in, when rishmen must again be fed by the charities of their fellowman, or fall 'like the beasts that perish; when, I say, such things are coming to pass, men cannot help feeling that it is neither wise nor ge nerous to saddle the country with an unnecessary burthen, or try to wring that shilling from poor Paddy, which is so much needed in the coming They are entirely eclipsing the glories of the old

struggle for life or death. Talking of O'Connell-his memory is certainly dear to the middle and lower classes of Irish Catho | hated; and in my intercourse with the different lics. Notwithstanding that so many have started classes of society in Dublin; I scarcely ever heard anyup, and boldly and energetically condemned his body speak but in terms of unmeasured contempt of latter political delinquencies, still, in private conver- the warriors of Music Hall, and undisguised disansation, he is generally spoken of in terms of respect- | probation of the line of conduct which they never ful affection. Still the dynasty which O'Connell their public movements. When they calk of planned and built up cannet stand much longer It and daygers, people say they are the veriest cowards is crumbling every day and other line or po- in existence, and it car, vij quickly be adopted. The 'moral force' humbug is they are spurned, not only by the Jackeenarchy of getting odious in the eyes of every class of Irishmen. Dublin, but by the Roman Catholic Hierarchy of the and Paddy can no longer gulp the twaddle which entire kingdom. would fain persuade him that 'the salvation of his whithersoever they look for countenance; and country, or her rescue from the gripe of the oppres- though, for the 'gag' of the thing, many hundreds of sor, would be too dearly purchased at the price of one | hot-blooded, young drop of human blood!' This cant will go down no i longer. The humblest peasant laughs at its hypolithey are not the men destined to achieve subcritical absurdity, and in his own waggish way, tells youngster with 'blarney,' or force him with a 'wisp f grass' from the apple-tree, he tried the virtue of a few thumping limestones, and seen had the culprit in the way of 'brass,' is still grabbed up as greedily

SHADOWS BEFORE-DECLINE OF THE CATHOLIC PRIESTHOOD'S INFLUENCE-PROGRESS OF THE PO-TATO ROT-THE DO-NOTHING ARISTOCRATS-THE 'YOUNG IRELAND' HUMBUGS-THE 'CONGILIATION' MANTBAP-MORE BLOOD!

on his marrow bones, suing for mercy and pardon,

The moral is there—more of this in future letters.

Dublin. 8th Nov., 1847. I have only on this morning returned to town from a four or five days' visit to my native place, in one of the finest and most fertile of the Midland Counties. But how describe the mournful changes which occurred there, since I last went that wayhe was in distress, when he found his parent under now about twelve or thirteen months ago? I could scarcely believe the evidence of my senses, and had it net been for the well-remembered features of the and alone. Where providence seemed repentant for beginning, scattered over the land, and was now gone where worldly pemp can afford him no good, let November 3rd, 1847. commencing to undo what his emnipotence had then effected. It was a chill November evening when I sat down in the village where I was born, and where I had passed my youth and the earlierdays of my manhood. friends of my boyhood-where were they? Alas! from attending a meeting of Poor Law guardians, in some wandering far and wide asunder, over the the village of Strokestown, in that county. He was and the few pale miserable wretches, who came to doom. 'welcome me home,' spoke piteously of the famine and the 'sickness,' and all the other horrors of the by-gone year. The old man wept for his 'poor the communication to the clergyman. Dr M'Doneugh | woman' and his three 'strapping beys,' carried proved he had made an external examination of away by dysentery. That little fellow, now alone in the body. It was much attenuated, and deceased the world, wailed for his father and mother, and trim :had evidently been neglected; and there were ulcers | brothers and sisters, swept down by typhus. Another

district of Ireland, and though there is no organisation, no absolute resources for an effective insurrectained a concoction of opium, commonly called syrup | tion, still I am certain that if something really useful and permanent be not done for the people, the country will soon become one vast scene of outrage, blood-Throughout the district of country which I visited. took the deceased to Mr Bellamy's shep, as it lathey hitherto possessed, cow, sheep, ass, pig-yea.

the necessary labour in their cultivation. But even and a half of land. where the peasant was enabled to sow and cultivate 8. Juna Quina, four in family, held seven acres of his garden, he had, to use his own expressive phrase land; his family recovering from fever could scarcely ology, he had the produce caten' before the gleaning erawl out before the house was hurnt: meal-monger, swept away what the landlord failed, of land. in clutching to himself. Thus, their condition is deplorable, whilst that of the small farmer—the man of land. holding from ten to thirty acres-is full as destitute, Priest, whom I was conversing with, assured me that | cruelty ?' amongst the most remarkable changes effected by past and present calamities, was the strange factthat the peasantry were becoming quite negligent of their religious duties, seeming to lose much of their usual confidence in Providence, and more or less disposed to shake off a goodly portion of that allegiance which they have ever paid to the Roman Catholic clergy. The Roman Catholic chapels are nearly descried, most of the people not having apparel in which they could appear in public; and even many | Fortanne, and while Walsh lay dead, a party of vagawho have not that apology to offer, seem to take example from their more wretched compeers, and remain at home, impressed evidently with the notion that their sufferings will atone for all omissions and delinquencies before Heaven. Happy I am to say, however, that the same reverend gentleman assured me, that more had been effected in the larse of the bygone, in the way of smothering down the old feuds and religious acerbities between Catholic and Protestant, than could be hoped for, perhaps, in half a century. The priest and the parson have met Mary's, in the parish of St Nicholas Within, has long together to hald council about their dying parishioners; the Orange magistrate and the mob orator sat at the same 'committee,' to devise, as best they could, how to still the cries of their famishing neighconsiderable congregation of low Orangemen in the bours. The Protestant artisan and the Catholic labourer, with their wives and children, appeared togetions.' They chatted about their common privations.

to each other, than all the preaching and teaching of political philosophers could effect in a thousand I regret to add, that in my prerambulations. I found the little stock of ; otatoes still remaining in the hands of the farmers, likely to be diminished by the Estation, notwithstanding the regulations of the com- service or preaching in the school-house of St benefits which he might derive from having them in on by the board, for out-door relief. Nicholas, or anywhere else in the arch-diocese of the hands of his neighbours.

> anext these same conclaves, therefore all I will say about them is, that they are more likely to render the Coercion Bill, to 'put down the conspiracy against nobles and gentry, who attended them, more despicaproceedings during the bygone week, they are incapable of effecting anything creditable to themselves as public men, or beneficial to their country. Every body here is laughing at them. They feel those ' Na. tional councils' but national humbugs, and until the leaders of this movement assume a more definite atti tude, and a firmer and more manly tone, they will never have the confidence of the great bulk of the Irish people. More of this next week.

On this day (Monday), the 'Young Irelanders' of Ulster are to muster in Belfast, and on next Wednesday, we are to be favoured with more of their yarn,' in the 'Round room' of the Dublin Rotundo. Whether these people feed their fancies with the they are very earnest in one respect, namely—in the dissemination of their principles all over the land. bazaar on Burgh Quay, and yet, I don't know how it is, the leaders of the Confederation are universally to other line of po- in existence, and if they try to establish their claim Thus, they are unfortunate scapegraces, are flocking to their standard; still is is as plain as noon-day, that stantial good for their country, or make her—

Pirst flower of the earth and first gem of the sea, The doors of Conciliation Hall still are to be found open every Monday at noon, and whatever God sends But. indeed. like the 'Banquet hall' of as ever. Moore, ' its lights are dead;' and before many moons shall wax and wane again, it will be as totally 'deserted' as the most rabid 'swords-man' Young Ireland' clique could desire. O'Connell is no longer there to fan the flame of its 'long-sading glories,' and the Burgh Quay ' Hall' will soon be converted into more useful purposes than a gigantic mantrap.

The organisation for the purpose of preparing a monument to the memory of O'Connell, goes on It appears the certainty of another year's devastation, by famine and sickness of the Irish people, does not fright those friends of the decrumbling castle, and rushing mountain river, I not impose another 'tribute' on the unfortunate, great length already might have imagined myself in some climate 'far off famishing. despairing peasantry of Ireland. In life. the glories which his creative powers had, in the a confiding, generous people-but new, that he is the starving peasant keep his 'shilling' to procure a meal's meat' for his family.

More blood has flowed in Ireland. You will see in the papers an account of the foul murder of Major

HORRIBLE EXTERMINATION OF TENANTRY. We copy from the Dublin Freeman's Journal the following circumstantial statement of a transaction which recently took place in the county of Lei-

they were all cleared away.

sessed, with the number of family :--1. Joun GEANT, four in family, held eight acres of land, a very solvent tenant.

2. John Quinn and wife, two in family; himself were spent burned. 3. Thomas Currin, six in family, held six acres of

4. JOHN CURRIN, eight in family; a solvent tenant,

means of planting them, or being too heartless in plied, she was ferced to depart. spirit, and too enfeebled in body, to bestow on them 7. Thomas Quinn, four in family, held seven acres

day arrived, and the huckster, and flour-factor, and 9. LAURENCE QUINN, four in family, held six acres

10. Widow QUINN, eight in family, held seven acres

stack of sorn, nor even a comfortable coat they gathered around me to tell the sad story of their four acre share. on their back. A listless, sullen apathy has misfortunes. They said, We all lived in peace in this Manchester, Nov. 2nd, 1847. settled down amongst these unfortunate beings. village; we are never at law with each other. Our They have lost all relish for their former forefathers lived here for generations past. You would amusements and pastimes. The pipers' and fledlers' say, if you saw it before this ruin came, that 'it was a vocations have become sinesures. Wakes and fairs nice little village; 'and so I am sure it was' Anare deserted, and more than one Roman Catholic other said, 'Do you think does the law sanction such

STATE OF THE COUNTRY. The accounts from Limerick and Clare are again most disheartening. Another shocking murder has been committed in

Clare. The Limerick Examiner tays:-' Michael Walsh, steward to Charles G. O'Connell, Esq., Ballinahinch, while proceeding from his house to Ennis, on Saturday morning last, was shot dead by some assassins concealed in the plantation of

bonds came up and robbed him of £17 10s. There are further accounts of outrages in Roscommon, and of threatening notices served on some proprietors in the district where the late Major Malion was murdered. There are ten or twelve persons in custody, but merely on auspicion, charged with being concerned in the murder of that unfortunate gentleman.

ATTACK ON THE TRALEE WORKHOUSE.

The Tralee Chronicle contains the following :-While the guardians were holding a special meeting at the workhouse, on the 4th inst, to arrange for the commencement of out-deor relief to the infirm classes, W. Denny, Esq., in the chair, a policeman came into the room and announced that a large mob, with a black flag, were forcing the workmen from their work in the streets, and coming up to the workhouse. ther at the 'Relief Depot,' to receive their daily 'ra- There were several magistrates at the board, and all agreed that the military should be called out. Mr They spoke of their native country, her wrongs, her George D. Stokes, J.P., immediately volunteered to woes, and the injustice and indignities under which go for them, and for fear of being cut off by the mob, she bled. They felt something was to blame. They ran across the fields to the barracks. The mob soon investigated the matter in their own shrewd way, and after made their appearance, led on by a man from in a thousand instances, became convinced that their | Strand-street, who immediately forced open the own unnatural feuds, their wild animosities to each workhouse gate. The magistrates and some of the other, their religious bickerings, and all the evils other guardians went down to reason with them, but springing from prejudice and bigotry, were mainly in vain, they would not disperse. Some three or four blameable for the poverty and degradation of their of them threatened mischief, and were very violent island home. Thus 'out of evil cometh good,' and in their language, but did not proceed further. The the famine of 1847 has, as I said before, performed police soon after came up under their officer; but more in the way of reconciling the Irish population even then the mob would not disperse, though every persuasion was used. In a short time the military, with Mr George Stokes, were seen coming across the fields, but the mob still persisted in remaining-asking for work-that 'they were willing to work, but would not starve.' All they wanted was work, but for that justice which entreaty and remonstrance rot. Several told me that they (the potatoes) were military were drawn up, immediately ordered the going quick, and that they did not suppose one of flag to be seized; and, having in vain for some time Mr Radeliffe, when Sergeant Stock and Mr Bat- them would remain fit for use by Christmas. How- argued with the meb and cautioned some of the ever, this circumstance, even admitting its truth, can most prominent, whom he knew by name, to go scarcely have much influence on the resources of the away, he seized two of the principals. This did not country. The fact is, there are very little potatoes suffice, and at a further interval he was obliged to in Ireland at the present moment, and those who are seize two more. The meb soon after dispersed, and pronounced to the effect that he was doing the thing fortunate enough to possess any considerable quanti- the prisoners were marched off to the gaol, under the ties of them, will (in the event of their maintaining escort of the police and military, and the guardians be admonished by Dr Whately to sin no more, or, their useful qualities) hold them over for famine returned to their business, which they did not com-

Frightful accounts of the destitution of the pea-

life and property, which has existed for the last six months.' An 'Arms Act' and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act are loudly demanded by the above-named journals. No doubt both are contemplated by the government.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P., AND THE NA TIONAL LAND COMPANY, VERSUS THE PRESS.

LETTER FROM MR CULLINGHAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,-Having read in various papers the diabolical and infamous attacks en Peargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P. thought it my duty to contradict so base and villanous an attempt to injure his character. Perhaps no man has had so good an opportunity as myself of witnessing the conduct and judging the motives of Mr O'Connor having been engaged by him and his brother directors from the commencement of the Company's operations at very reverse of these charges is the fact. I have the m, and also with the men whom he engaged to perform the labour; and I have teld him he was driving the bargains too close, and acting contrary to the doe rine advocated in our glorious STAR. His reply to me was, that if it was his own work he was agreeing for, or his own money he was paying away, he should be more liberal ; and he has many times drawn my attention to the fact that the money was the hard earnings of working men, hundreds of whom were in a much worse situation than those he was employing, and that every additional five pounds expended on the house would entail fiv shillings per annum more rent for ever. Sir. I doub that there is an employer in the kingdom who studied of the working men. I could not tell you how many left the work, going from house to house, traversing the estates, even by moonlight, for the purpose of making improvements, and reducing any expense where practicable. Do these concelted, ignerant asses, suppose for one moment that Mr O'Connor has a single set of harestimate from three or four different tradesmen in each branch! After agreeing with the best and the most reasonable, he has always required an article of each kind made for inspection and approval. No less than four tradesmen at Gloucester made ranges and sent them as patterns, and before Mr O'Connor gave an order. Facts are stubborn things. What I have here stated is the truth, and nothing but the truth, and ean be attested by the tradesmen, if necessary; and every working man that we have had in our employ will bear parted leader from their purpose. Well, if they will me out as far as they have seen, and been able to judge have it so, let them generously open their own of the correctness of these assertions. I would state a purses, and pay all expenses attending their project: great deal more but I am aware that every inch of your landscape, the green old hills, the red bogs, the but for the sake of mercy and of decency, let them paper is so valuable, I am fearful I tave intruded at too

I remain, Sir, yours trulg, HENRY CULLINGHAM, Foreman and Overseer of the Works,

THE 'MANCHESTER EXAMINER' GANG. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-Having for several weeks back read the Man chester Examiner, wherein I find that the writers of that paper have held out matters to the public of a very se rious nature,—some touching on the private character wilds of America. And-oh! tell it not! Thousands a wealthy man, highly respectable, but, as report of Mr O'Connor, and others as it were to cost a cloud over the Land Scheme; and feeling persuaded that some observations respecting them, induced me to also read the Northern Star, and I there find that instead of Mr O'Connor acting as most culprits do when auspicion lights upon them, namely, resorting to subterfuge whereby to conceal his guilt; that instead of doing this he is willing, of which he has given proof, of meeting those charges, either under the broad canepy of heaven his accusers may think proper to appoint. Having read On the 29th ultime, the Sheriff, with a detachment of Star, and after giving the matter a fair and deliberate on the wrists, as if he had been bound with cords. said: What matter if people died of natural sick- military from Mobill, and fifty police from the surround. consideration, I have come to a conclusion that the The inquiry was adjourned, in order that a post morness?' She lamented only that her friends died of ing stations, proceeded to the townland of Leganamer, charges are groundless; and I could wish, sir, through tem examination might be made.

'rale starvation.' Whilst all united in giving a most in the parish of Aughavess, in this country, the prorevolting detail of the horrors of 1847; at the same party of Major Ormsby Gore, Perkington. Wales, for general, my reasons for coming to that conclusion. time vowing before God that they will endure their the purpose of dispossessing the tenants on that farm Now, in the first place, it has been said by the writers wrangs no longer, and that, if those who have the power to save them, neglect to do so, the annals of The places they used to call their houses were burnt to quence of not being enrolled, and that the Company 1848 will be memorable in the history of Great the ground. The number of dwelling homes burnt was Britain! 'Thinned as we have been by the famine and pestilence,' they cry—'Thinned as we are in Now, had those poor people been exterminated for nonwhom he found in a dying state, and from its ap- numbers, and exhausted as are those who still sur- payment of rent, there might be some palliation for the nishes me in this charge is this,—that providing Min cruelty, but such was not the case; for, of three half O'Conner's statements be false, which Mr Hobson says the effects of a narcotic. He accused the parents of having given the child something of a deleterious nature, which the father denied; but subsequently he admitted that he had given the deceased some half famished paupers.' This atrain of conversation half famished paupers.' This atrain of conversation Lawder refused to accept, saying, 'He would take no now? Weighing matters over in this way, sir, induces half famished paupers. This strain of conversation Lawder refused to accept, saying, 'He would take no now? Weighing matters over ir this way, sir, induces is quite common now amongst the peasantry of every receipt from any tenant holding under twenty acres of me to rely on the statement of Mr O'Connor, that a law land.' But as none of them came up to that standard, to punish the members of this noble project is not in existence. The next thing that has been said is, that I send you the names of the heads of families dispos- there is a deficiency in Mr O'Connor's accounts; this is a charge which I believe Mr O'Connor met with the conscience of an innocent man. The Manchester Examiner states that the Hall of Science will hold three thousand individuals, and if I must take their own reaged, 87, was dragged from his sick bed, and laid on a porter's word for granted, 'they say that Mr O'Connor wad of straw, to see the house in which these 87 years stated to that large body that if they laboured under any impression that the accounts were wrong, they were at liberty to appoint auditors to examine those accounts and in order that there might be no expense incurred by be allowed to deposit the funds in their National Land the members, he (Mr O'Connor) would defray the ex- and Labour Bank.

left fallow, the wretched proprietors not having the fever, refused to leave the house, but the fire being ap but I do not consider that they are sincere, if they were, lies; wrote by wholesale 'expressly for the benefits.' they would be more just in giving their caution, and the mechanics. would give it where it was necessary, only. If they will would give it where it was necessary, only. It they want on Saturday, October 30th, he says, 'We have cause take a stroll through some of the principal thoroughfares the machine makers to withdraw their money. the shape, for instance, of bazaars or lotteries. But I look upon it that it is not the interest of the working demonstration of October 28th, that this vile attempt It was a most heart-rending scene to witness, on the has failed in that particular, and I hope and trust that saved your £620 from being lost. day after the burning, the smoking embers of the con the feeling that was displayed on the night of the above rates, county cesses, and other tributes, in addition sumed village, the fragments of broken furniture scat- date, will be universal through the country. So far rates, county cesses, and other tributes, in addition sumed village, the fragments of broken furniture scat. date, will be universal through the Examiner been from having has only drawn [£30, required to pay done long; to his rent; whilst many of those whom I visited tered around, as it was rescued from the flames, and have the statements of the Examiner been from having has only drawn [£30, required to pay done long; to his rent; whilst many of those whom I visited tered around, as it was rescued from the flames, and have the statements of the Examiner been from having the bank still. I may also add to the long to the long to the land to the long to the lon had not a four-footed beast in their possession, nor a the sorrowful looks of that group of old and young as their intended effect upon me that I intend to take up a

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

aminer of Saturday the 20th ult., I find in an article signed by 'One who has Whistled at the Plough,' the following sentence. 'We have been the cause of many societies not banking their money in the Land and Labour Bank, and have also been instrumental in causing the mechanics to withdraw their money from that Bank. Now, as the 'Whistler' presumes to be netuated in his desire to benefit the public by asserting the truth, I hereby request that he will notice the following, so that in his zeal to be the benefactor of the public, he may not lead them into an error, by publishing a falsehood. The Mechanics of Manchester have not withdrawn their money from the National Land and Labour Bank, neither do they intend to withdraw it, or any portion thereof (unless compelled by the present state of trade to do so for the support of our members out of employment.) For the 'Whistler's' further consolation, I beg to inform him, and through him the public, that instead of withdrawing, the No. 5 Manchester Branch deposited £20, in the hands of Fenrgus O'Connor, Esq., on the Tuesday he was in Manchetter, and that several others are about to follow in their steps. Now, sir, the Manchester Society, above all others, have reason to endeavour to step the supplies of their oppressors, inasmuch as they have, and that very recently, had a specimen of the folly of placing their money in the banks, where their employers may get two others to be bond for them, for say five or ten thousand pounds-perhaps of the very money deposited by the operatives, which enabled them to dictate terms to their workmen. The Newton conspiracy case has cost our society near £2,000., besides being the cause of the death of Alfred Cheesborough, (own cousin to me,) and a good member of the Mechanics Society. No, no. Mr ' Whistler,' so far as our branch is concerned, we will not allow, if we can help it, our trades society to be broken up, and thus lay ourselves completely at the mercy of our employers, Trades' societies, Mr ' Whistler,' I hope will continue to form a barrier against the oppressor, until justice shall be done to all, indeed it is to be deplored that the capitalists force their hands to resist, reduction after reduction taking place witness the amount of money lost in the following

Cotton spinners of Manchester in 1810 200,000 Again in 1826. 176.000Since that time Spinners of Preston 107,096 | Feargus O' Connor, has been basely and unjustly attacked Town of Preston Glasgow cotton spinners 206,006 City of Glasgow Loss to County of Lanarkshire Strike in the Potteries Leeds Mechanics strike, twelve months Wool Coombers of Bradford, ten months ...

Total And whilst the capitalists can make use of the law to

protect himself, and crush the producers, the producer can never make use of the law to protect himself. Wit- | be the only man in this country competent to carry on ness the Glasgow cotton spinners, and Dorohester la- the Company's business. And we challenge the country bourers. Now, Mr 'Whistler,' do you really think that to point out any other company that can equal the rapid if we lend our money to the Land and Labour Bank, progress we have made, the economy exercised, and the and thereby ease the labour market, and get each of our facilities we now possess, for enabling us to proceed and house and four acres of land, that the master class will turn us out, without a dread that we shall betake ourselves to the cultivation of the soil? I am sir. One of the Trustees of the

Manchester Fourth Branch. 5. Church street. GEORGE SAMUEL OFFORD. Rochdale-road, Manchester,

THE LAND COMPANY AND THE 'MANCHESTER EXAMINER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-I recently troubled you with a communication, copy of which I had sent to the Manchester Examiner, but which that worthy declined inserting, until I gave and in the answers to correspondents, he says my faith rests entirely in my confidence in Mr O'Connor, and that he should have inserted it, had it not contained so much nersonal abuse' (a fit fellow to find fault with that). It you deem the letter worthy of a place in your columns its insertion will oblige. I would just observe to the Whistler,' that so far from his letters shaking my confidence. I have this week taken up two other shares, and paid them up. Yours respectfully,

85, Bonsall-street, Hulme, Nov. 3, 1847. TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIE.—In your notice to correspondents on Saturda ast, in answer to my communication, you say I must give von some reasons for the faith that is in me, or you shall think I am one of O'Connor's 'dupes' or paid subatterns, of which you say he has many in the country. I am neither the one nor the other. The faith that is in me, I owe to long observation and

study, strengthened by frequent proofs from parties who The tracticability and carrying out of the Land

Plan depends much upon confidence in its founder, and which the 'Whistler' tries in vain to destroy, My faith is further strengthened by daily witnessing the hundreds of the capitalists turned into theusands, by various investments; and because I cannot see why the capital of the working classes cannot also be turned to profit-and what better and safer investment is there than in land, where the labourer creates a free labour field

Your attempt at comparing our receipts and the receipts of the Repeal Association, is weak, inasmuch as the repeal rent is spent in feeding a set of greedy agitators. whose visionary promises they never intended to realise for the people, any more than the Anti-Corn Law League did 'Cheap Bread-High Wages, and Plenty to Do,' whilst ours is converted into profit immediately in purchasing for the subscribers a 'stake in the hedge.' That there is no question at issue between Feargus O'Connor and the public, I again assert; the question with the 'Whistler' he will soon settle.

The 'Whistler's' trash about security is not worth notice. It is an insult to the common sense understanding of the community, to hoist such rubbish upon

Your correspondents vary much in the length of time it will take to locate a section-viz., from sixty to five or six hundred years. Ah! sir, if there had been a similar company established—even sixty years ago—we should have a different state of things to that we have now. Your employers would not have had the power to boast the possession of their millions, whilst the producers were starving. What might have been prevented. may yet be corrected; but as they have an interest in a surplus population, they dread the system that would throw the people on their resources, on their own land. and thus create a class of free labourers. In conclusion, sir, I beg to say I have been a close

observer of Mr O'Conner's career for more than ten years, and have seen nothing during that time to cause me to think other than that he is a gentleman in every respect worthy the confidence of the working classes, and all the 'Whistler' may write for twelve months, will not alter their opinion in that respect. The 'Whistler's' assertions are unfounded, and made for the meanest pur-Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just

And he but naked, though locked in steel, Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted!"

Your employers know well the thorn he was in their ide during the Free Trade Agitation, and they fear his exposure of their fallacious doctrines, in their non-reasation of their extravagent promises of Cheap Bread-High Wages, and Plenty to Do. Oh! but what a shame that Feargus should live out of

the hard-earned pence of the working classes. You are right, their pence is hard-earned, but you don't live out of it, I suppose? A reason—because not one of them will purchase your trash. Is there none of it in the £80,000 to be given to Cobden, or in the testimonial to Bright and Geo. Wilson, for getting them 'Dear Bread-Low Wages, and Little to Do'; and what a shame for them to take it? Now, Mr Editor, be honest for once, and acknowledge

the truth, that your and the 'Whistler's' ravings, are through your eamity to O'Connor, and a fear of his increasing popularity and power. Tell the 'Whistler' to be quiet's little, else he'll have people thinking of the adage, the greatest rogue is the first to cry stop thief,' and in your next number stick to facts, and

Nothing extenuate, or ought set down in malice. I am, sir, E. B.,

A Paid-up Shareholder. 85, Bonsall-street, Hulme, Oct. 25, 1847.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE JOURNEYMEN STEAM

You have been appealed to by the executive council of

our society, to decide 'whether or not any branch shall

medicine, and they were totally ignorant of its being luxuriant crops, which a spiculau season repetited into and solvent.

dangerous.—The Coroner animadverted in strong maturity; but it brought little amelioration in the terms on the calpable nature of the case, and the condition of the poor Irish peasantry. In thousands of land; Pat. Donohue being in Scotland earning the them of the Examiner say they are wishful of putting of Connor; the most wicked and slanderous attacks upon

In his letter upon the Land Bank, which appears

take a stroll through some of the principal industrial the machine makers to withdraw their money from it cause to caution the public against real impositions in the Land Bank), and we shall continue to perform this cause to caution the public against real impositions in the Land Bank). very necessary branch of public service.'

Those members who entertained doubts of the look upon it that it is not the interest of the working classes that the Examiner has in view, but the ruin of rity of the Land Bank, or of Mr O'Connor's honeity, Mr O'Connor. But I have reason to believe, from the must feel truly grateful for the valuable services of this hearted friend and benefactor of vourse. must see truly greated and benefactor of yours for haring That assertion, though as true as any other he has That assertion, thought of the No. 4 branch written for your instruction, is false. The No. 4 branch

has only drawn jave, I may also add that the £590 is in the Dank service has deposited £170, making Manchester No. 5 branch has deposited £170, making £760, which is in the bank yet; so much for the vera city of the 'Whistler.' But, why did not this 'whistling' friend of your; and But, why of the danger to which your funds were the Sir,-Having been looking over the Manchester Ex posed that were deposited in the Royal Bank of Liver. pool? Surely, the £840 in that bank belonging to the Liverpool branch, required the care of your guardian, Perhaps, the Whistler'thought the £840 secure in the Royal Bank, and so it is; it is so secure that the Liver. pool branch cannot get it, although they might want it

> delegate to the executive council, held on Saturday, Octo. ber 30th, seriously proposed putting about £830 more in the Royal Bank of Liverpool ! Each individual branch, from the commencement of our society to the present time, has exercised the right of denositing its funds in what bank soever it thought best : what right have you to make exceptions of the

to pay the men out of work. What will you say when I

tell you that one of the 'Whistler's' pupils, the Ashton

4 and 5 Manchester branches? If you wish to prevent the dismemberment of our society, you must allow to those branches the same rights you allowed to others; and, indeed, I am very much mistaken with the material of which those two branches are composed, if you will be allowed to coerce them. A MANCHESTER MECHANIC.

P.S .- A short time ago, H. Selsby, on his own author rity, advised the Warrington branch to withdraw their funds out of the savings' bank, and deposit them in the same bank in Liverpool. The Crewe branch, thinking Sir Benjamin Heywood's bank unsafe at the present time, have, on their own authority, withdrawn their funds from that bank, and deposited them in the Manchester Savings' Bank. Now, as Mr Selaby thinks savings'-banks unsafe. will he appeal to the society against the Crewe branch for having removed their funds to it? Or, is the latter branch a privileged one ? The truth is, the Manchester Nos. 4 and 5 branches claim equal rights and privileges with other branches of our society, and should they be suspended, you may hereafter regret allowing prejudice to warp your better judgment.

MINSTER LOVEL.—At a meeting of the working men employed on the Minster Lovel estate, which was addressed by Messrs Doyle, Cullingham, Coutts and Moody, the following resolution was unanimously That we, the working men employed by the Nationa

Land Company, at their works now in operation on the

estate at Minster Lovel, seeing that the judgment and

honesty of our principal director and superintendent

by a portion of the press of this country, we have feltie to be our duty to come forward and centradict the false 500,000 accusations of these vile slanderers, and, for the eatisfaction of our brother shareholders, to inform them that, so far from their funds being squandered, we are compelled to state, in justice to ourselves and brother trades. men, that it is only by perseverance and great industry, that we are enabled to realise a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. As to the ability of Mr O'Connor, he has proved to us, as practical tradesmen, by the extent of his practical and general knowledge, his untiring zeal, continued perseverance, and devoted attention, to which can only be arrived at by the united energy, skill, and practical knowledge of experienced and intelligent

> CARDIFF.—At a meeting of this branch of the Land Company, resolutions, denunciatory of the Whistler, the editor of the Dispatch, and other lying liblers, were unanimously adopted, with the following addition :-

And we hereby resolve, that the thanks of this branch be given to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., for the able refutation of the various charges brought against him; and tender to him our best wishes for his long life and triumph over all his enemies.

OSWALDWHISTLE.—At our meeting the following resolution was agreed to:-

That the best thanks of this meeting are hereby given to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., for his spirited reply to the Dispatch and other papers; and this meeting places implicit confidence in Mr O'Conner's integrity, and will support him in his prosecution of the Manchester Ex-

Excurrings.—A quarterly meeting of members

was held on Wednesday, November 3rd. The follow-

ary : George Hill, scrutineer ; John Pegg and Wm Morris. auditors: Peter Chance, treasurer; Alfred Thomson, John Brown, Edward Weaver, John Pegg, Ferdinand Rolanson, and William Morris, committee. The following resolution was adopted :-

That this meeting has the fullest confidence in F. O'Connor, M.P., as the Land Company's bailiff and treasurer; and that we pledge ourselves to support him

in his struggle with the 'press-gang,' and that a collection be commenced for that purpose, to be continued for three months. South Shields .- The Chartists and members of the Land Company have passed resolutions and an address, expressive of their unbounded confidence in

Mr O'Connor, and their determination to suppor him against all his enemies. Meetings are held every Sunday evening at the Scarborough Arms, for mutual instruction and discussion. ALVA -Ata meeting of this branch of the Land

Company, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr O'Connor, all present pledging themselves to support that gentleman, in spite of the calumnies directed against him. The members of this branch suggest that an honest, practical man shall be appointed at Manchester, at Nottingham, and at London, the three to value the house and land wished for by Mr O'Connor, on the estate in Oxfordshire, and Mr O'Conner to have the property at their valuation. The editor : of the Stirling Observer has been having a fling at the ?

Land Plan, but he will get his settling when Mr : Kydd comes this way. HANLEY .- A meeting of land members and friends s ook place on Wednesday evening, November 3rd, in the Christian Brethren's meeting room, when the s

fo'lowing resolutions were adopted :-That we think it unjust to allow Mr O'Connor to be to at any expense in bringing to justice the base maligners is of his character, and that we pledge ourselves to use of our best endeavours to render him as much pecuniary y aid as possible towards defraying the expenses of the le

forthcoming trial. That we return our best thank: to Feargus O'Connor in I.P., for his past services, and that we place undoubted:d corfidence in him, as we have always found his characterer

The members and friends are informed that the in subscription book lies at Mr Yates's. HYDE.—At the weekly of this branch the following ig

esolution was carried unanimously :-That the members of this branch tender their warm m and cordial thanks to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., for his is

ab'e exposition and his spirited reply to the Weekly Dissist paich and other papers. This meeting places the mostos implicit confidence in Mr O'Connor's integrity, and no trusts that that gentleman will go on as usual in thether advocacy of the claims of the working classes, and thishi meeting pledges itself to subscribe its proportion of theth expense attendant on the prosecution of the Manchesterite Tunbridge Wells .- We, the members of thethe Funbridge Wells branch of the National Land Com-mi

pany, in expressing our unbounded confidence in theth conduct and integrity of Mr O'Connor, eulogise himin on his manly and straightforward reply to the infanta mous press-gang, and we sencerely hope that all suchuch filthy rascals and such heroes of the cat o'nine tailsail as the 'Whistler' will receive from the public theiner just deserts .- W. H. LAWNER, secretary. LIVERPOOL.—Two lectures were delivered inithishi

town on Thursday and Friday evenings Nov. 4th andam 5th, by Dr M'Douall, subject:— The present alarment ing Crisis, Bank Failures, and the Causes.' The Th lectures were very respectably attended, and werever

listened to with great attention. After the secondom lecture, Mr Thomas Jones in a speach of greatres length, in which the gentlemen of the press came lacil for a sound and severe castigation, moved the followless ing resolution:-That we view with feelings of pity and contempt the th conduct of the Manchester Examiner, and others of this it venal press gang in their onslaught on Feargus O'Con Con

nor, Esq., M.P., and the National Land Company, and and beg to inform those gentlemen, that their calumnies will we have no other effect than to cement us closer in the bondoon of brotherhood and co-operation, being impressed will will the company of the co the conviction that the social emancipation of the masses must be the result of the Land Movement. We swe sw ther consider the conduct of the Liverpool Journal to b to) highly censurable in giving publicity to the calumnies Giess the Manchester Examiner, and refusing to insert an and, an wer when one was sent. And further, we wish to tendeende our most sincere thanks to those papers that have Sive ENGINE MACHINE MAKER AND MILLWRIGHTS' nobly and manfully defended our principles, and we rere to solve to frequent no public or coffee house that supposingly those papers that have been so lavish in their abushbut and so sparing of the truth when dealing with our view view Lastly, we declare our unbounded confidence in Featguars, O'Connor Esq. M.P., and the directors of the Land Com Cod

condition of the poor Irish peasantry. In thousands of land; rat. Dononue being in Scotland earning the viewen of the most wicked and slanderous attacks upon Thomas Jones, subject :- How can Labour being being that gentleman's private character, as well as wilful Emancipate itself.

follies, and learn to be wise.

cover the morbid influences of his brain.

because I have ever been convinced-

Bristol, Nov. 6th, 1847.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

THE IMPORTANCE OF NATIONAL ORGANI-

SATION.

TO THE WORKING MEN OF SCOTLAND.

LETTER II.

'Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow.'

It must not be imagined, however, that any true re-

W. H. CLIFTON.

Colonial and Foreign.

WEST INDIES Considerable discontent prevails throughout the Consider Islands. Meetings are taking place with West there of bringing the depressed condition of these significant immediate modification of these splents under a free-trade system before the British public, and laying before parliament the necessitish public area immediate modification. sity of some immediate modification of the present gir daties, in order to save the West India colonies from ruin.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. n: Yens to the 1st of September has been received. The preparety but steadily going forward, but actual heen shell had not commenced. hostilities had not commenced. FRANCE.

E THE CHOLERA!-Three cases of decided Asiatic tholera are said to have shown themselves on Sunn day in the Faubourg St Germain, in Paris.

The Reform banquets continue, greatly to the au-

posance of the Government. The Count Mortier, French ambassador at Turin. who has been of late in Paris, on leave of absence placed in a lunatic asylum.

Court of France to the King of the Two Sicilies, has price, has fled to America. died at Naples. He was found in his bed at six during the night until four o'clock, when all at once, the fall of a heavy body was heard. The Countess Bresson ran into his room, and found him lying in a pool of blood, which flowed from a frightful wound in the throat, effected by a razor, which was found close to him. Instant alarm was given, and almost immediately the surgeon of the British Legation arrived, but the Count was already dead. Count Bresgon was the notorious agent of Louis Philippe and Christina, at the time; the Spanish marriages were contracted. BELGIUM.

On Tuesday afternoon the ordinary session of the Belgian Chambers was opened by King Leopold in SPAIN.

Ministerial intrigues, police-concected conspiracies' and courtly mummeries, form the news of the week from this country. Espartero has received orders forbidding his return to Spain. So ends the liberal' farce recently performed.
SWITZERLAND.

On the 30th ult., the council of state of Lucerne declared that canton and its capital in a state of siege. A military tribunal was established in the town, the ordinary administration of justice being

The Catholic college, Corpus Catholicum, of the Grisons, has sent a petition to the Pope, to pray him to recall the Jesuits from Lucerne. Two federal military tribunals have been esta-

blished to sit, one at Berne, and the other at Zurich. classes in the beginning of the revolution. At that The Burgomaster Furrer, deputy of Zurich, with time the whole of the middle classes, including even the rank of Colonel, was appointed grand judge at the smaller tradesmen, were invested with political . The People's Charter,' and that we demand the right Berne; and M. Casimir Pfysfer, of Lucerne, was to power, while at present the participation in it is re- to apply it for our benefit, seeing that they are too fills like office in the tribunal at Zurich.

troops of the Sonderbund had arrived at Lucerne. Two battalions of infantry had marched from Lerme, from Bale of the 4th says that the Austrians had

that journal :-

Zhinder, tilers, by profession, in the canton of Neuf. setting about having them carried. chatel, were called to arms, and left here immediately, in their uniform, to answer the appeal of their country. this atrocious set, committed on two youths who were passing inoffensively, and who could at most have been arrested as prisoners of war. We are told the troops of kept in order. In any other circumstance we should have recommended forbearance, but in presence of such Soldiers of Berne, revenge your brethren!

The Grand Council of Bale came to a resolution, Sonderbund called for by the Diet. The Bale Gazette of the 6th announces the depar-

ture from Zurich of the Russian Ambassador, Baron de Krudener. He called on the Burgomaster, M. Zehnder, to inform him that, as civil war was on the point of breaking out, he quitted the Swiss territory by order of the Emperor. BERNE, Nov. 4.—The Diet held an extraordinary

sitting to-day. It met at four o'clock. The object prey of convulsive fear. of the sitting was to consider the propriety of passing Diet against the minority.

compatible with the provisions of the Federal comserved to itself the power, if the circumstance should require it, of taking ulterior measures; Considering that the deputies of the Cantons

which compose the Sonderbund have allready declared, in the sitting of the 22nd of July, that they do not recognise that decision; Gonsidering that the above mentioned cantons as

well before the 20th of July as after that date, have made extraordinary military preparations, raised field fortifications, procured arms and ammunition from foreign countries, evidently with the object of making opposition, even by the force of arms, to the execution of the decisions taken by the Diet;

'Considering besides, that the same cantons have paid no attention to the decision of the 11th of August, by which they were seriously warned to abaugust, by which they were seriously mained to an and only instrument of freeing us—the holy stain from all that might trouble the public peace; but that after, as before that resolution, they have war of principle—to a theory of peace which will be a mere weakness, a lie, and even an act of treason, acted contrary to the decisions of the Diet, by condinary military preparations;

'Considering that access to the authorities Diet; that the propagation of the concuratory pre-clamation—a proclamation dictated in a spirit of clamation—a proclamation dictated in a spirit of blood a great, a glorious country! For mankind, confederal friendship—has been forbidden almost everywhere, and that in the canton of Lucerne that everywhere, and that in the canton of Lucerne tuate mad-man of a Jack Ketch is cowardice; for justice, and that in the canton of Lucerne tuate mad-man of a Jack Ketch is cowardice; for justice, vulnerable to their attacks, and against certain printerable to their attacks, and against certain printerable to their attacks. minatory penalties;

seven states, and that all the efforts made for the made since that time have been repu purpose of bringing them by pacific means to the recognition and the accomplishment of the federal
to-morrow for the courtezan? What is peace with
infuriates are aither the reinfuriates are aither the reinfuria duties which they have sworn to fulfil, have remained fruitless:

Considering that the deputies of these cantons quitted, on the 29th of Uctober, the Diet, as well as the capital of the confederation, and that by that act, it declarations made at the same time, and the military dispositions which have been taken since that time, be added to it, they have placed themselves in a state of open war against the confedera-

'Making application of the articles, 1, 6, and 8, of the Federal Pact, resolve as follows;
Art. I. The resolution of the Diet. dated the 20th of July of the present year, with respect to the upon the Chamber of Deputies. dissolution of the separate League between the cantons of Lucerne, Uri, Schwytz, Unterwalden, Zug, Fribana. Fribourg, and Valais, shall be put in execution by

'Art 2. The general in-chief of the Federal troops force of arms. is charged with the execution of this resolution.

Art. 3. The Diet reserves to itself the power to

take the ulterior and necessary measures. 'Art. 4. The Federal Directory is required to communicate without delay, the present resolution, to the general in-chief of the Federal army, to the fession.

A proclamation to the Swis 2

Federal Council of War, and to all the governments

manifesto to the nations, were then unanimously adopted. The sitting then terminated. Mr Peel had a long conference with Mr Ochsenbein on the morning of the 4th, at which it was reported that an offer of mediation was made on the part of the British government, but that the president declared that matters had gone too far to admit of that mode of arrangement.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES. Hostilities have commenced in Switzerland. collision has taken place between the troops of the canton of Uri and the canton of Tesino. The action was of little importance in itself, excepting in as far m: News to the for an inroad upon the Kaffirs have as it is the first blood shed in the civil war just commencing. The Zurich Gazette of the 6th says- ' Iatelligence arrived last night, that on the 4th the troops of Uri entered the territory of Tesino, and that a combat took place near Airolo, between the outposts, in which two of the officers of Uri were

ITALY. Cardinal Ferretti has retired from office. He is succeeded by Cardinal Amat. Instead of evacuating Ferrara the Austrians are making preparations for from his post, has been detected in an attempt to ist permanent occupation. 'If a letter from Rome is to be believed,' says the Constitutionnel, 'the Duke of Lucca being exceedingly short of money, has not tasks is an increase of the funds, and an acceleration STICIDE OF COURT BRESSON!—The Journal des only disposed of his duchy, but sold his gallery of to the speed of the people's plough! So far then we are Philis of Taesday, contains the following announce- pictures to a rich Englishman. Unfortunately, the safe, and our enemies may fret and fume their fill, they

Some few 'reforms' granted by the King of Saro'clock in the morning of the 2nd inst., bathed in dinia, have excited greatrejoicings at Turin. The in the way of obstruction to our political emancipation; his blood, with a large wound in his throat, supposed festivities began with a general illumination, folto have been inflicted with a razor. It appears that lowed the next evening by a torch-light procession. the Count committed suicide on the morning of the On the 3rd inst. the King left for Genoa, accomand inst. He was walking about his apartment panied out of the city by thousands of people shouting in their herculean task. We must not be mere idle Italy; long live reform and Pius IX. The police ness, and the lance of truth, will not be sufficient had their arms reversed, and very few gendarmes to turn aside the fiery darts of expiring faction, were seen in the streets. In the evening the theatre nor the shafts of ridicule which will be hurled on was illuminated, and songs in honour of the King their devoted heads from all sides of the arens. We were sung by the actors and the audience. Festivals must provide them with the armour of public epinion, and rejoicings have taken place at Novara, Alba, and surround them with a strong phalanx of the hardy Carmagnola, Mondovi, Pineralo, Cirie, and other places of the Piedmontese dominions.

In the letters from Naples there is nothing to qualify the information already received. The same ties of which they have been so long and so unjustly depicture of unmitigated despotism, military tribu- prived, and through the lack of which the country is renals, arbitrary taxation, and a despairing and impoverished people continues to be presented. Several her vast resources—the prey of the monopolist, and the yenths have been barbarously shot by General sport offaction. Nunziante. The execution took place at Gerace on the 2nd of October, the anniversary of the day on which Nunziante's father had Murat shot. This coincidence winds a blood; wreath round the temples of the present general.

THE MANIFESTO OF M. DE LAMARTINE,

(From our Paris Correspondent.) You recently published this curious piece workmanship. It consists of two very distinct parts: political measures and social measures. Now the polifical measures are, one and all, taken from the constitution of 1791, with almost no alteration; that is, they are the return to the demands of the middle strained to the large capitalists. What, then, is the ignorant, or too dishonest to adopt it. On the 1st instant further reinforcements of the meaning of the political measures proposed by M. de Lamartine? To give the government into the hands truths, I must honestly confess, that we are highly culpasuch a thing shall occur, or that the people can by them: of the inferior bourgeoisie, but under the semblance ble, inasmuch as we have been for so long a time calling selves do nething to advance the progress of Democracy. I Two dattailons of imanify had marched from Lerme, of the impeted the whole people (this, and nothing upon our Hercules, to help us out of the mire, without heavy artillery, and two companies of carbiniers had else, is the meaning of his universal suffrage, with

also arrived. Three powerful steamboats have been his double system of elections). And his social meaestablished on the lake of the four cantons, for the sures? Why they are either things which presunexpeditious transport of the troops between canton pose that a successful revolution has already given the expeditious transport of the troops between canton possesses and earnest. Let be bowered and canton, to such points as may require their prepolitical power to the people—such as gratuitous eduTrade froth at Brussels, and arrogantly assume an a really and truly united people. I have not, therefore, fourth part of the funds, on their own responsibility; sence. The cantonal government of Tessino had cation for all; or measures of pure charity, that is sence. The cantonal government of fession and only call special meetings, when business of great suspended its functions temporarily, having esta- measures to soften down the revolutionary energies titled; let Dr Epps rant about our dependence on the of the middle classes, but I have often lamented, and do memory required the sanction of the general body. The blished a council of war invested with the most ex- of the proletarians; or mere high-sounding words blished a council of war invested with the most exthe chief seat was to be Lugano, but which had mendicity by order in council, abolition of public but let us unite as one man, and demand the restora- apathetic in their own cause, that not one tithe have ever the chief seat was to be Lugano, but which had included by law, a ministry of the people's life, &c. | but let us unite as one man, and demand the restoration apathetic in their own cause, that no powers to delegate commissioners to all districts of distress by law, a ministry of the people's life, &c. | tion of the right to a share in making the laws by which done their duty to the movement. closed the passage of the Splugen, which forms the only as will assure some sort of public tranquillity, or chief communication between the canton of the they are mere empty promises, which no man can Grisons and Lombardy. The people of Zurica are keep-and in these two last cases they are worse for the families of those who are summoned to the view, the faithful representative of the small trades-

man, the inferior bourgeoisie, and who shares in the The Helretic of the 5th states that two Bernese illusion particular to this class: that he represents to the ord he is foolish to of our claims. Let us then immediately rally and tisfied if we could obtain as much cash—and very often, procured and preserved. Of course the extent to which The Halfelle of the States that two Defines | the working people. And, in the end he is foolish hoist the banner of the Charter, and proclaim to the too, by forced subscription, from the peckets of a few—as | these suggestions might be acted on, would entirely decitizens in Fribourg and ocen fount flung and discinbowelled. The following are the details given by enough to address himself to the government with
world, that we do know our rights, and knowing dare would just defray current local expenses. We have never pend on the number of regular paying members in the the demand of their support for his measures. Why, An act of the most atrocious barbarity which has the present government of the great capitalists will just been committed at Dirlaret, a village well known for its fanaticism and its mendicants, has excited the perfectly right in attacking, though with a deal of the country to resuscitate the dry hones of Cheestern

"Certainly," says the Réforme, 'these are high words, revealing a mighty heart, a spirit sympa-In passing through the village of Dirlaret they were per. | thising with the cause of right.' The fraternal feelceived by some of the inhabitants, who immediately ing is panting visibly under the cloak of words, and thronged round them, crying, 'Down with the Bernese.' our poets and philosophers will be excited by them The unfortunate youths were immediately seized, con. into enthusiasm similar to that produced upon Periducted before the presbytery, hauged, and disembewelled. elean Greece by the sentence of Plato. But we have We have no words to express the indignation excited by not now anything to do with Pericles, we live under the reign of Messrs Rothschild, Fulchiron and Duchâtel, that is under the triple incarnation of Money, blockheaded Fear, and Police; we have for a govern-Berne are so exasperated that they can with difficulty be ment, profits, privilege, and the municipal guard. Now, hopes M. de Lamartine that the league of consolidated interests, that the Sonderbund of dollars. an infamous, dastardly murder, we can but say: place and monopoly, will surrender and lay down arms at his appeal to national sovereignty and social fraternity? Why. for good as for evil, all things in this on the 6th, to furnish the contingent against the world are connected—one keeps up the other, nothing is isolated—and that is the reason why the most generous programme of the deputy for Macon will pass like perfumed zephyrs of summer, will die like empty trumpet sounds, as long as they shall bear like empty trumpet sounds, as long as the state of the mother-stain of all monopoly—feudal violation of the mother-stain of all monopoly—feudal violation of Right and of Equality. And this league of the pridice, until such time as we can carry out the suggestion of Mr O'Connor, as to a convention to be held in London, of Mr O'Connor, as to a convention to be held in London, very moment, when the governmental system is the

As to the institutions he proposes, the official a vote for the carrying into effect the decrees of the country and its leaders call such things the sweet-biet against the Sonderbund by force of arms, the meats of philosophy: Messrs Duchâtel and Guizot Diet against the Dondcround by force of aims, the issuing of a proclamation to the army, and of a manifesto for the purpose of showing to Europe the manifesto for the purpose of showing to Europe the legality of the part taken by the majority of the his ideas, he will pass all his life at making fine words and no progress! And if he addresses himself to the The following are the resolutions proposed by the million instead of the government, we tell him that committee, and were adopted by the usual majority. he follows a false route, and never will win over to his system of graduated election, poor rate, and phiof July of the present year, the separate alliance of thinking men, nor the people. The principles, in-the seven cantons of Lucerne, Uri, Schwytz, Unterdeed, of social and political regeneration have been lanthropic charity, neither the Revolution, nor walden, Zug. Fribourg, and Valais, was declared in found fifty years ago. Universal suffrage, direct election, paid representation—these are the essenpact, and was consequently dissolved, that the above tial conditions of political sovereignty. Equality, pact, and was consequently dissolved, that the active named cantons had been rendered responsible for the liberty. fraternity—these are the principles which observation of that decision, and that the Diet reobservation of that decision. Now, the poor rate is far from being based upon fraternity, whilst at the same time it is an insolent and very impotent denial of equality. What we want, is not English middle class expediency, but quite a new system of social economy, to realise the right and satisfy the

wants of all.

A few days after appeared the second manifesto of M. de Lamartine upon the foreign policy of France. In this he maintains that the peace system followed by the French government after 1830, was the only convenient mode of action. He covers by pompous sentences the infamous manuer in which the French government first excited Italy and other countries to rebellion, and afterwards abandoned them to their fate. Here is the forcible reply of the Reforme to this buttermilk manifesto:- M. de Lamartine sacrifices the legitias long as the relations from people to people are structing redeubts and continuing their extraor-based upon the policy of diplomatists, and the egotism of governments. No doubt, peace is the ulticharged with the giving of instructions, and to the mate necessity of civilisation; but what is peace charged with the giving of instructions, and to the landegeminde, of the cantons in question, has been landegeminde, of the cantons in question, has been nations, the hangman who nails infants to the gallings who carries on a deadly man and additions to the gallings who carries on a deadly man and the gallings who carries on a deadly man and the gallings who carries on a deadly man and the gallings who carries on a deadly man and the gallings who carries on a deadly man and the gallings who carries on a deadly man and the gallings who carries on a deadly man and the gallings who carries on a deadly man and the gallings who carries on a deadly man and the gallings who carries on a deadly man and the gallings who carries on a deadly man and the gallings who carries on the galli bankruptcy not only of interest but of right and pressed their dissent from M. de Lamartine's programme in different respects. He continues, how-

> DEATH OF MR GEORGE WIELAND.—This wellknown dramatic artist, who for so many years held first rank in his profession at the Theatres Royal not repent, be somewhat in the style of the follow-Drury Lane and Covent Garden, expired at his ing: house, the White Hart Tavern, Oxford Market, on Saturday, the 6th instant. The immediate cause of his death was a rapid consumption, acting on a

They are shipping potatoes on the banks of the Trent, in Lincolnshipe, for Manchester.

Correspondence.

TO THE VERITABLE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

'Hereditary bondsmen! know ye not. Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow.'

BRETHREN, The base and malignant attempts of certain portions of the press of the profitocracy, to repress or damp the ardour of the people in their struggle to emancipate themselves from the fangs of the vampires of capital, is a subject of more importance in a political than social riew, and demands the most serious and immediate attention of all those who look for the amelioration of the condition of the masses, to the enactment of just and equal laws, and the establishment of institutions better adapted to the requirements of society, and more in accordance with the progress of civilization.

It is not in the power of all the printers' devils in the kingdom, no, nor their less guilty contemporaries in another place, to stop the onward march of the Land movement, and it is at once amusing and consolatory to know, that the only effect of their puny and futile at-Dent: Court Bresson, Ambassador from the duke's agent, it is said, after having touched the will soon find that their occupation is gone, as regards the land; but they will not rest here, their conduct in this matter is a sure indication of what we may expect and I think it is time that we were buckling on our armour, 'to face the rude world,' for depend on it we shall require all our strength to support our champions Long live Charles Albert, long live the King of spectators in the combat; the shield of honest conscioussons of labour, whose freedom is the prize to be contended for, and whose especial duty it is to demand for themselves and their country, those rights and immuni, duced to a state of languishment, which ill accords with

> This state of things ought not to be, there is no necessity for it, other than the apathy or cowardice of the many, and the arrogant domination of the few; and, therefore, it ought not longer to be endured. We have waited too long, and too patiently, for relief through the nostrams of political quacks. We have been electrified by one set, mess-merised by a second, gull-vanised by a third, and so on, till we are completely nauseated, and well nigh poisoned, and so it will be to the end of time, unless we at once put an end to the various juggles that are practised upon us, and tell them to 'Throw their physic to the dogs, we'll have none on 't.'

We have told the oppressor, and the state doctor. long ago, that we know the nature and the source of our afflictions : and I but reiterate the oft asserted truth, when I tell them now, that we also know the cure, and talking about the great advantages to be derived from a that is a very simple one, and though it may not be union of the working and middle classes of society, written in their pharmacopeis, we can and will show it them, in a little treatise on domestic medicine, entitled

recollecting that 'God helps those that help thems lves.' to put our shoulders to the wheel, and set about our

the energy and perseverance necessary to the prosecu- taking a card of membership. We have been quite sa. Other publications of a similar nature should also be maintain them.

tained our freedom; and then myfriends with Free Trade | into which we have often fallen, has been tae transacting | tion we cannot depend. in legislation and agriculture, we shall be able to avail ourselves of the advantages of a free commerce with the brethren of other lands; to appreciate the blessings of rational education, and acknowledge no class, but that of the human family,

But a serious question arises here,-how is this ormuch occupied with the agitation of the Land movement, then set about remedying the evil at once, by every memshilling to the general fund; and let all who can pay it the committee, at once, as a year's subscription in advance, and those transmit the sum collected at the end of this month, when everything could be properly arranged to secure

what with the 'Old Guards,' and the great amount of importance, convince the nostrum mongers of either faction of our firm determination to be free.

any objections.

every member would be at liberty to contribute. I am convinced that these auxiliaries are almost indis-

the world's wealth and power on their side? That man

them—the principles of Democracy must be indelibly

must be ever watchful- ever ready. No man who refuses

to subscribe one penny a week to support the cause,

ten times the amount in useless and pernicious indul-

gences. We must endeavour to save such men, to en-

lighten their minds, to make them think, to make them

act for themselves, in their own cause. We must draw

them to our lectures, and snatch their hard-earned

money from the destructive, the debasing pot-house,

and teach them to do justice to their own cause, to their

must be mad who would renture theassertion.'

can really be sincere.

Up, then, my brethren, and to the work at once, the time is auspicious, -nay, 'tis the very nick of time ; the disastrous state to which the country has been reduced by class-made laws, demands the most serious consideration of all ranks and degrees of men; and it is our espeportion of the community.

In conclusion, allow me to observe, that in thus offering my opinon, I have got no egotism to gratify; nor any ambition beyond the public good; and if my suggestions do not meet with your approval, I can only add, that having offered them with the best intentions, I shall be ever ready to follow any plan that shall appear better | manent attraction, an invariable source of pure delight. calculated to work out those great principles, which we believe to be essential to the redemption of our country, the redemption of the world,

I am, fellow labourers, Your brother Democrat. THE RABID DISPATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIB,-By a reference to a late number of your journal, I perceive that a gentleman of Edinburgh professes essay on 'Hydrophobia, as it affects the human subject.' I conceive, sir, that had the gentleman offered a premium for the discovery of human subjects infected with this dreadful disease, I would very soon be in poslows, who carries on a deadly war against even hope session of his money, by simply pointing his attention for right, for the revolution, it is a crime: which they themselves admit man, but upon stopping the very large of assassing, would be beneficial to the people, if carried into effect, who determined in the propositions of conciliation who confiscates for the benefit of crowned epilepsy, the confiscates for the benefit of crowned epilepsy, and the press almost of the entire world, in their move in this matter they should belong to Charter As. Tode as far as Shoreditch Church, where the defendant and another gentlewell organised on and well organised on the defendant of this mighty the man, and how determined in their purpose, bodies of working men, to join your New Confederacy.

Sond special invitations to all trades and organised on an other qualities; well organised, and how determined in the propositions of conciliation who determined in the propositions of conciliation who confiscates for the benefit of crowned epilepsy, they differ, it would seem, only with the man, and not, they differ, it would seem, only with the man, and not, they differ, it would seem, only with the man, and not, they differ, it would seem, only with the man, and not, they differ, it would seem, only with the man, and not, they differ, it would seem, only with the man, and not, they differ, it would seem, only with the man, and not, they differ, it would seem, only with the man, and not, they differ the revolution, it is a crime; to defend an organised on and well organised and how determined in their purpose, bodies of working men, to join your New Confederacy.

The members of the National Land Company should be beneficial to the people, if carried into eff. ct.

Considering that the propositions of conciliation with the man, and not, they defend an another quality of the revolutions. The defendance of the carried into the confideracy.

The members of the National Land Company should be beneficial to the people of working men, to join your New Confederacy.

The members of the National Land Company should be beneficial to the people those little Caesars of Europe, ruined debauchees, investigation of the predominant symptoms of their dithe aristocratic and mency-mongering English go- Amongst this bediam of 'mad cape' I may be justified vernment, which tyrannises the seas, which kills li- in specially noticing the editor of the Weeklu Dispatch! berty in Portugal, which squeezes money even out of There can be no doubt, sir, that this animal—this spethe rags of its people? Peace with these Jews, these cimen of the genus homo, is in a rabid state! 'Stark, poison-mongers, we repeat it, is, for a country in re- staring mad'-he would sting like a ' Tarantula.' could volution, cowardice, shame, crime, moral desertion, his fangs but reach his intended victims: he ought certainly to be placed under restraint, and the 'strait honour. The other Paris papers have equally ex- waistcoat of public censure be laced about him; for, although his venom is innoxious to those who possess the antidote of truth, still, for his own sake, he ought ever, illustrating its principles in his paper, the to be prevented laying violent hands on his own exist Bien Public of Magon. We shall in a few months, be ence, as it is certain that death-eternal and political enabled to judge what effect his new move will make death, must soon put an end to his furore and his sufferings; and when that hour shall come, I will be guilty of an act of charity towards his remains, for I will write his epitaph; and marble as bard as his onn adamantine heart, which beats nor responsive to the sufferings of the poor, shall record his fame, which may, if he do

> Here lies the old and mad Dispatch, In Tartarus he's met his match; Whilst on earth his course was evil. He hated good, and serv'd the D-1. " Hemento mori."

I have, sir, for some years, strongly suspected the sanity of the Dispaich. I thought so at a time when I

proposed a vote of censure upon his conduct towards the | Each member, then, who joins the association, should masons on strike at the New Houses of Parliament, and be obliged to contribute at the rate of one penny per the adoption of that vote by a large meeting of the in- week.

habitants of this city, tended to confirm my opinion. I I am aware that where this has been tried already, it thought so when I heard him denounce Chartism, because has generally failed, but as I believe that this has been Mr O'Connor was a Chartist, and for that reason only! principally owing to the want of an intellectual stimulus -for his abuse of the Fraternal Democrats and their to attend our meetings, and the fact that those who did officers; fer his Billingsgate on the Irish, and recom- not pay, were also admitted to the meetings of our local mendation to the government to re-enact the 'Cromwell' associations, and that proper steps were never taken to massacre in that country; for his foolish attacks upon | get up members' subscriptions; when the causes are rethe Land Company, and exposure of his utter ignorance | moved, the result will be more favourable. All members of the subject; for his duplicity in pretending to be the | who are able, should be called on to pay for one quarter friend of the people when his acts prove the contrary; in advance, when they join the association.

and shall I allude to his opposition to the establishment Ail who agree to pay up weekly, should never be alof moral reforms when they militate against the interest lowed to run in arrears more than one quarter, and then of the middle classes, and are intended to benefit the a notice should be sent invariably at the end of ever; head, and would gladly crush and destroy him, if they poor; and last, not least, like all other rabid animals quarter to all in arrears, to pay up by next meeting, or knew how—the will is evidently not wanting. But he is who cannot bear the exhibition of a drop of water, for his their names should be erased from the books. A num- nerved and braced for the whole of the scrib-s of the opposition to the Teetotal movement. He has such a ber of printed notices of this description should be kept press; he is prepared for the conflict, and courts not horror of the principle, that he would sooner see poor on hand by the secretary.

families. The Dispatch is a precious specimen of a re- members might pay their contributions without putting need of-the bare and naked truth. former. What does he reform ? Eshoanswers-what ? themselves to any inconvenience. These district warcraft-always abusing old women who visit Exeter. gularity of payments.

about it. We want votes for the people, and he knows | ings, and the late hours to which they are almost inva- | who has more than once degraded himself, has been emthat by such a lever only will corruption be removed, not | riably protracted. I have known men excuse themselves | ployed to visit Mr O'C.'s native country, and ferret out by words can it be effected; therefore, if the Dispatch for non-attendance, thus- Who would go there and stop what he could respecting his character; but he has ever intends to be honest, it is time for him to lay by his | till cleven or twelve o'clock at night, when we must be at | signally fuiled to learn anything of him but what is work by six o'clock in the morning?' Now, to me, who I would just observe, that for several years of my feel the very great advantage gained by going early to supplied him with what he could not otherwise obtain. youth, I was resident in the neighbourhood of Mr O'Con. rest, this was unanswerable. nor's estate in Ireland, and from my knowledge of that This must also be remedied; all our meetings on ordi-

gentleman, and from all I ever could learn of his cha- nary occasions, must close soon after ten o'clock, P.M. racter, the statements of the 'Whistler' are contempt. If an animated discussion should arise after any parthis falsehoods. I have angle | many a time close by his | ticular lecture, and if time is exhausted, the discussion | have been levelled against him, he rises still with greater mansion, have been in conversation with the peacantry should be adjourned till next night of meeting. I have might and vigour, in proportion as he is calumniated and and the inhabitants of Enniskillen, Ballanur, and Dun. also often seen a set of excellent rules adopted, both for attacked. The stordy oak is not felled with one or a manway, and I never yet heard Mr O'Connor's name men- regulating the proceedings of committee and general dezen blows. When a true genius appears in the tioned save with respect; and I can testify to the gene. meetings, and every one at the time of passing these rules, ral good opinion of those whe have the best right to be appeared to be sensible that there was a necessity for acquainted with his character. I say this much he- abiding by them; but, in a short time these laws were encause I know the 'Whistler' and others SPEAK tirely forgotten, and never acted on. To remedy this, I would suggest that a printed copy FALSELY; and however humble my testimony to Mr

O'Connor's virtue may be, I trust all parties will believe of the rules should invariably be handed to the chair- to defame his character, and destroy the well-merited my assertion, when I inform them I do so from a feeling | man of all meetings connected with the association, | reputation he now enjoys? of justice only; but I would beg to assure the Disputch, with instructions to him to see that the rules were duly that this is not the testimony of a hired spy, neither enforced. Our meetings should be conducted with regularity;

am I a 'paid agent,' but simply a lover of justice, who would sooner have the pleasure of shaving the Dispatch's and therefore, previous to all business meetings of local associations, the committee should draw out a | should not throw stones.' head, and applying a blister to it to restore him to reason and to honesty, then the pleasure of scalping him to dis-1 programme of business, and then, after the whole of the hought necessary.

ness to act, and the result has been that these indiviwith it, has been borne and managed by a few individuals barely competent for the undertaking. BEETHEEN .- I am not one of those who are continually

The electing of large committees I also consider to be paper. great evil, because many absent themselves from committee meetings under the impression that there will be a sufficient number present, suppose they are absent, seeing that there is such a large committee. Thus, it will sometimes happen that out of a committee of twenty. former can repudiate such a union, when it can be ef. there are not more than six or eight present. Thus, the feeted fin sincerity and in truth.' But it does not neces. proceedings of one half of the committee are not agreed But whilst I tell the oppressor and his tools these sarily follow that the working classes are to stand still until to by the other, and have sometimes to be discussed over again, and other resolutions agreed to.

This might easily be avoided by choosing a small ever held the opinion that if the people themselves—the number of men is whom all the members had full conhonour to which he never was, and never will be en- indulged in useless lamentations about the backwardness, and only call special meetings, when business of great middle classes, and others preach education as a test of still regr t, that the people themselves have hitherto been weekly meetings should then be devoted to lectures, &c.,

powers to delegate commissioners to all districts of the canton, as circumstances might require. A letter They are, therefore, either totally useless to the we are governed, and which have such a direct influence for this apathy and indifference, the local associations might procure some hundreds of tracts on sub. at Epsom races, arm in arm together there. And that on the well-being of ourselves and families, and over the tions—though they have done much, very much, to jects calculated to explain our principles, and improve arrangements of the social community by which we are advance the movement-have been, in many cases, some- the moral, social, and political condition of the opera- speech for the defendant, and that the judge summed what to blame. The committees have never attached tive classes. They might also endeavour to purchase, It is said, that 'for a nation to be free, 'tis sufficient that importance to our local associations, which alone or erect places of meeting with a portion of the reserve damages £750. (laid at £2,000). Grisons and Lombardy. The people of Zurica are come forward spontaneously with offers to provide himself, both under a social and a political point of best friends—that we do not deserve the franchise, be- if we could induce a pretty large number of working men scribers to the Noethern Star, a file of which should

inculcated the imperative necessity of having a reserve district; but with a very small number much good could

most heartfelt indignation throughout the whole commost heartfelt indignation throughout throughout throughout throughout throughout thr several portions of the huge mass-there is every indi- tention, I believe, has been the indiscriminate admission our members would increase every week. I would have cation of their speedily coming together, and I hope of all parties into our business meetings, and to all the you bear in mind that one man who comes up regularly, that as we have had some repose, we shall recommence privileges of membership. It has often happened that attracted by the love of principle alone, and the third the good work like giants refreshed, and that we the funds of the association have been voted away by men for knowledge, is worth a hundred who only attend shall never cease our exertions, till we have ob- who never contributed a single shilling. One greaterror through temporary causes, on whose energetic co-opera-Above all things avoid personal quarrels, contentions, of purely business matters at the general meetings of the

I have known an association meet week after week to If it should ever happen that you are bound to investi- the whole case before Sir George Grey, and requested transact matters of business, so unimportant and compara- gate matters of this description -- a charge of one member further inquiries to be made as to the guilt or innotively insignificant, that I would scarcely have troubled against another, which only the most serious importance cence of the prisoner. A re-investigation of the even the committee with them, they might safely have been | can warrant the bringing up-this should be invariably | facts was made, and the following letter has been reganisation to be effected! We have been of late so left to the judgment of the secretary. We have never re- settled by private arbitration; a special committee chosen | ceived by Mr Hunt from the Secretary of State :much occupied with the agitation of the Land movement. flected that the great bulk of our members are very often that we have sadly neglected our Chartist funds; and but the temporary converts of agitation and excitement, should such matters be brought before the general meet. George Grey having carefully considered your appliwithout something being done in that respect, we can and that they require other matters than mere unim- ings of our local associations. Matters of this kind have cation in behalf of Thomas Walley, I have the satismake but little progress in the right direction. Let us portant business transactions to induce them to attend done more harm to our local bodies than all the open at- faction to acquaint you that, under all the circumour meetings. There must be food for the mind. All takes of Whigs and Tories together. If a brother have stances of the case, he has felt warranted in advising ber of the National Charter Association subscribing one matters of a purely business cast should be left entirely to erred, it is the duty of Chartists in particular, and all her Majesty to grant the prisoner a free pardon. This committee should be elected by regular paying of kindness, and not the law of lew talionis. Kindness S. M. Phillipps.—Charles Hunt, Esq., Stafford. who cannot do so may pay by a penny a week or more members alone. Men should be chosen in whom the if they think proper. Let the various sub-secretaries members have full confidence.

Superstrion in 1847.—On the day of the advenge only begets hatted and retaliation. 'A soft journed inquest at Coseley, on the body of James The business meetings of the association should be once answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stirreth Cooper, who was supposed to have died from the quarter, and not oftener, except on very important up anger.' These are a few of the most prominent effects of poison administered by a young woman, the matters requiring the sanction of a general meeting, causes of the failure of our late national organisation, brother of the deceased stated that the deceased. which should be specially called for the purpose. The and if these are avoided, we will be sure of success.

Let us not delay another week, then, to organise, Oh! female in question, desired his brother to steal an energetic and effective agitation.

Meantime, the first instalment of our subscriptions according to the resources of the locality—for the delivery would enable our excellent secretary to take such steps and discussion of lectures, 6888ys, &c.; for reading and her patriot markyr bard; of Burus, and of Nicol, the maiden's grave, to place under his head, to break

as may be necessary to the furtherance of our objects, and discussing the news of the week, and any local occur- poets of the people—that they are still enslaved, still the spell of witchcraft that the young woman had rences of sufficient importance should also be commented apathetic, still unorganised? Some will say that they are cast over him. Accordingly the brother of the deyoung talent that has grown up amongst us, I do not on. To these meetings -at which no association business afraid of persecution, -that they despair of doing any ceased went to a maiden's grave in a churchyard, at despair of seeing, by next Christmas, such an array of whatever should be transacted—the public should be in- good. But I would ask such men, have you suffered one twelve o'clook at night, and removed the clay in a strength as will not only silence the lying scribes, and vited. There they would have the principles of the tithe of the persecution suffered by your forefathers? handkerchief, keeping his gaze during the whole of hypocritical pharisees, but what is of infinitely more Chartists fairly explained, and have full liberty to state Men who were driven from house and home, -men who the time rivetted upon the sky, according to the The lectures and essays on moral, physical, and politi- butchered in their very sight, while their homesteads the consecrated earth, and who confidently expected cal science, would have the never failing tendency to com- were in flames - men who were hunted over the wilds, from this mummery that he should speedily recover. mand a good attendance; and suppose this did not at the hills, and glens of Scotland, like beasts of prey,once hold good, by conducting these meetings as they men who assembled in caves and valleys, under arms, fellow, it did not break the spell of death which was ought to be managed, we would remove the complaints to worship God according to the dictate of conscience- upon him, for, in the words of the brother of the dewhich are justly made in many cases—that the members | men who never did despair, -who endured hunger, cial duty, who are so deeply involved in the question, to can be better employed at home in private study and thirst, nakedness, and all the pangs which men could died. insist on the adoption of such measures as will have a self-culture, than by attending for hours transacting possibly conceive-men who still persevered, men who beneficial effect on the condition and welfare of every business which ought to be left entirely to the com- ultimately triumphed! Are we so degenerate now, If men attend our meetings solely under the influence of excitement, it is plain that they will abandon them when cution of being called destructives, levellers, &c., and of Our readers will recollect that a few weeks since.

> men together to partake of The feast of reason and the a little briefauthority, whose power for evil is limited trial on a charge of causing his death by poison. On flow of soul,' this intellectual stimulus will be a per- indeed? Where men are actually liable to real persecution I The discussions—properly conducted—would be the would not have them sacrificed by making a public Leach, her reputed paramour, and Mary Hodge, her means of improving many; and would be the means also, show of their principles, but even these could contrive sister, were examined on a charge of being accessory of making men more ready to express their opinions on to lend us their aid. But with many this is but an in- to the murder. The examination lasted from ten public occasions when necessary.
>
> | vented excuse; with many it is more the fear of losing | in the morning until eight at night, when both were the intellectual condition of the people is susceptible | their so-called respectability, the dread of being called committed for trial, and taken on the following of much improvement, and now is the time to commence Chartlets, than any other persecution that keeps them morning to the county gaol at Exeter, in the custody the good work, when there is evidently a thirst for know- back. Let us show them by the orderly manner in of Superintendent Harford, whose vigilance and acledge, a longing for intellectual acquirements throughout

I would also recommend the establishment of libraries and honourable men, and that an honest man is the in connexion with these meetings, so that our members noblest work of God. I would recommend the working cluded by the magistrates—with such strict privacy after hearing and discussing a lecture or essay, might men of Scotland to take advantage of the approaching to he willing to give a premium of £50, for the best have a book along with them as employment for other visit of F. O'Connor and Jones, to re-organise their associations. Let public meetings be called either immedi-I would also recommend the establishment of a ately before, or after their visit to each locality, for that monthly manuscript magazine in each locality, to which | purpose, throughout the nation. Let the movement be simultaneous; and let the

people understand well what is expected of them as mempensably requisite in a movement such as the Chartist bers of the Chartist body. Use no clap-trap to catch agitation, the object of which is to obtain the political men; strive to convince them that they must persevere rights of the people, by their own combined moral in the cause, and pay to support it, because it is their The complainant, the conductor of a Camberwell omni-

Think for one moment how powerful are our foce, how service; and they say, Will a disunited people, who sociations above all others. They owe a debt of grati- got down, and, without the slightest provocation, struck refuse to subscribe one single penny each a week-who tude to Mr O'Connor for all he has done on their bedistrust or hate each other-who are drawn together at half, and I am certain that he would consider himself afterwards kicked him so severely that he was still aufintervals by more temporary excitement-will they be amply paid, by seeing his children doing their duty to fering from the effects of his violence. He called a poable to overthrow the power of combined tyranny, with the cause. In towns where no association of Chartists now exists.

the Land Company should recommend their members to We must not be satisfied with generating a spurious and set about the formation of such without delay; and in as passengers, got upon a rival omnibus, and they were fleeting public opinion—the minds of the masses must be other towns the members of the Land Company should immediately assailed with the foulest invectives from enlightened—the love of liberty must be strong within strengthen the hands of their Chartist brethren, by be. the complainant, who cautioned the other passengers coming members of their association. I am sure if the engraven on their very hearts—they must not only talk | Land Company were in danger, the Chartists would soon | torious members of the swell mob. The complainant's and promise, but they must promise and perferm; they fly to the rescue. Let them both unite, let all the good omnibus kept pace with that upon which he was riding and the true unite in the holy cause of universal liberty and human progression. ' All men are brethren.' The people are new ready to aid the good cause, for

as men grow intelligent, so does their desire for liberty plainant having again pointed them out to the foot pas-I am aware that there are some, perhaps too many, increase. I cannot help concluding with an extract sengers as thieves, defendant got down and struck him, who can but ill afford even so small a sum, but there from a favourite author, because I think there is more are a great many more who can grudge that sum to our eason now than ever to exclaimassociation, even for such an important purpose as the God save the King and Kings. political emencipation of their country, but who do nevertheless quite cheerfully spend every week, perhaps,

For if he don't, I doubt if men will longer. Methinks I hear a little bird that sings, The people by and by will be the strenger !' Hoping that you will calmly consider these few suggestions, and resolve to act forthwith. 1 remain, brethren, Firm and faithful.

PRO PATRIA. November 1st, 1847.

plaint.

A SLICE FOR LLOYD AND OTHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sin .- 'There is an act in the Laird o' Grant's Gourt that no aboon eleven speak at once.' -- Scotch Proverb. Nine of the 'press gang' have, with leprous venom, shot their shafts of envy, hatred, and matice, against the bold and unconquerable—the nobled-minded O'Connor. Nine weekly 'speak at once' their calumaies and abuse of him, through the columns of a corrupt, venal, and time-serving press-but their poisoned arrows of abuse, their slander and misrepresentation falls harmless

at his feet. They attack him with falsehood and cowardly insinuations—they heap all manner of uncharitableness on his their favour, nor fears their frowns. He needs not, sor men spending their money on gin, to feed the tax enters, In associations where a large number of members is he overawed by their wrathful fulminations. The than that they should save it to purchase land with, were entered, district wardens might be appointed, at rancorous vengeance of his enemies he has holdly met, whereon they might grow bread to feed their hungry whose houses, on certain intimated days, every week, the and repelled with the only weapon an honest man has

Every means, that baseness could suggest has been True, he is always mouthing about kingcraft and priest. dens might call on all in arrears, and thus preserve re- employed to injure the character of Mr O'Connor. Nothing has been omitted whereby his enemies might hall—but it would be wiser for him to set about pulling down the rotten edifice than to be eternally talking been the want of punctuality in commencing our meet-sentations have been resorted to—and one individual, worthy of a gentleman and a man of honour. Lies have In short, every means have been used that ingenuity could devise, or falsehood frame. And in defiance of all this opposition—in defiance of the power of a prostituted press, though their artillery and battering-rams world, you may know him by this sign: that all the dunces are in confederacy against him.'

What are the characters of the men, the dunces, who now stand foremost in the abuse of Mr O'Connor; who are now endeavouring, with all their skill and cunning,

I lay it down as a rule, necessary to be observed, that a man, before he impugns the character of another, ought himself to be free from guilt and unimpeachable; or, to use a preverb, 'Those who live in glass houses

Now, sir, as I perceive in 'Lloyd's Threepenny Trash' of business on the card had been duly disposed of, any Sunday last, and as I have seen for weeks past, slander member should be at liberty to make any proposition he and abuse dealt out presty freely to Mr O'Connor, through the columns of this paper, attacking his I have often seen that men have been pressed to accept honesty with unmerited severity and rancour. I just office, after they had repeatedly stated their unwilling. venture a few words by way of a gentle reminder of 'days gone by.' 'All are not thieves that dogs bark at,' duals have seldom, if ever, attended meetings of com. and all are not as clear of crime who charge others with mittee, and the whole business, and trouble connected sinning, as they should be. Of all that I have an opportunity of knowing a little about, none ought to remain so quiet as the proprietor of the above worthless

I have selected this man for the first exposure. Week after week this paper teems with abusive and unfounded language against Mr O'Connor-a man whose character will bear the strictest scrutiny and closest investiga-

Edward Lloyd, come forth thou slanderer, and let me see thy face,' thou hast much to answer for-immaculate Edward. 'By their fruit ye shall know them.' I have now lying by me a weekly newspaper called the Railway Bell (new defunct I believe), bearing the date of December 28th, unrepresented masses-were fully alive to the vast im. fidence; men who knew the duties they undertook, and 1844, and I beg, for the information of the readers of the And I now tell you, my brethren, that we ought at once portance of true liberty, and were firmly united in a na- agreed to fulfil them willingly-energetically. All busi. STAB, to state, that in the above named paper there is a tional confederacy to obtain their just rights, no power ness matters should then be left to them, and they case of seduction-Mullet v. Lloyd-and that a certain work in good earnest. Let Dr Bowring spout Free on earth could long withstand the energetic demands of might be limited to the expending of one half, or one Mr Mullett was plaintiff, and a certain Mr Lloyd was deferdant, and that the plaintiff said to the defendant these severe words :- You black-hearted villain, what have you done with my wife?' To which the defendant made answer- How do you like it? I have your young wife. You can have my old one in exchange.' And With the reserve funds of the local associations, when that a certain Mr E. Lloyd had living with him at his nothing of more importance presented itself, the asso. house at Forest Hill, a certain Mrs M-, and was seen a certain Mr Cockburn addressed the jury in an eloquent up, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff-

All this, Mr Editor, is on record; all this has passed through a court of law. At present I'll not inflict more on your patience, but subscribe myself

. A friend to the cause, and a Chartist, J. MONK AMBROSE

'One who has whistled at the plough, but not with the flogged soldier.' P.S.—I have sent a copy of this to Lleyd's office, but don't expect it to be noticed.

STAFFORD .- FREE PARDON GRANTED .- At the 88sizes, held in March last, a respectably connected person, named Thomas Walley, was sentenced to fitteen years' transportation for an alleged violent assault upon the person of a woman named Rochell. Since Mr Walley's conviction, his friends have been exerting themselves to obtain her Majesty's pardon. on private character and matters of a personal nature. Mr. Hunt, solicitor, of Stafford, laid a statement of men, to stretch a point to forgive him. Observe the law I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant, had their beloved wives, and dear innocent children, orders of the sick man, under whose head he placed Unfortunately, however, for the credulity of the poor

CRUWYS MORCHARD.—ALLEGED CASE OF POISONING -The County Magistrates have been again occupied that there are men among us who grudge a single penny with a lengthened investigation connected with the a week, 4s, 4d, a year; who quail under the petty perse- sudden death of Richard Fisher, at Cruwys Morchard. this temperary excitement subsides; but if we can draw losing the favour of some paltry overseer, 'dres't up in Ann Fisher, wife of the deceased, was committed for Wednesday week, at the office of Mr A. C. Sharland, clerk to the magistrates, at Tiverton. Thomas vented excuse; with many it is more the fear of losing in the morning until eight at night, when both were which our business is conducted, by the justice of our tivity in this case have been unceasing. Mr Tanner, cause, that this is a false fear-that Chartists are honest the attorney for the prisoners, being absent in London, his clerk attended on their behalf, but was exwas the inquiry conducted.

ceased, 'It dain't do him no good, for soon after he

The menemployed in digging the foundation of the New Church at Jerusalem have had to make their way through forty feet of remains of ancient buildings, before they came to the solid ground, The number of unemployed at Blackburn continues undiminished.

WORSHIP-STREET .- OMNIBUS CONDUCTORS .- Mr E. Garden was charged with assaulting G. Hackman. bus, stated that he was hailed near the London Tayern Send special invitations to all trades and organised on the 80th ult, by the defendant and another gentlehim a violent blow, and knocked him down. Defendant liceman, but the charge was refused.—The defendant, in reply, stated that his friend and himself, instead of yielding to the complainant's endeavour to prosure them to take care of their pockets, as he knew them to be nofor upwards of a mile, during the whole of which time he continued the same course of annoyance. On reaching Shoreditch Church his vehicle stopped, and comthough not so violently as had been represented, and he denied having kicked him at all .- Mr H. Pearce, who was in the defendant's company on the occasion, and the driver of the omnibus upon which they rode, were then called, and confirmed defendant's account of the transaction in every particular,—Mr Hammili said that although, atrictly speaking, the defendant was not justified in taking the law into his own hands, he considered, as the complainant had offered such gross and scandalous provocation in this instance, that the charge had beenfully answered, and he should dismiss the com-

"Last speech, confession, and true dying dethe Nottingham Mercury, who was found do to the poor; and smothered in a heap of waste papers, at his office in the Market-place, on Thursday last, perty for myself, I date say I could rake and scrape the 11th instant.—May the Lord have mercy some£ 20,000. or £25,000. of my own together; and en his soul!"

Basford, Nortingham, November 9th, 1847. that account to express to you in public the grounds and Co.

for the discussion of this question, and its co-relative it is now.

against exhibitions of undue partiality by any portion is posite sides of the hall or place of meeting.

I engage to commence the proceedings, by stating granted me for reply.

as possible. Waiting a line from you on this subject to-morrow

morning, addressed to me at the ' Mercury Office.' I remain, sir, yours most obediently, THOS. BAILEY.

Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., Ram Hotel, Nottingham.

Ram Hotel, Nottingham, Tuesday, November 9th, 1847. Sir,-I accept your challenge-name your day,

to Nottingham. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

lance sheet—the exposer of my wasteful exinto the subject before an audience whose minds would be easily biassed against me, because interested in my integrity, if the shadow of a shade of wrong could be proved against me. You must always bear in mind, that I am the person who, above all others, has in my answer to Bailey, of last week; and there was not one single fraction of variance between those books, my balance sheet, and the banker's book. I even directed their attention to the items cavilled at by Bailey and showed the entries, dates, and amounts in the banker's book. I did not make one figure; the secretaries took the figures from the several books, and, as you will find by their resolutions Land Plan based upon, why, upon this one at foot, they were perfectly satisfied on behalf of their constituents.

There were also present two accountantsmaster manufacturers-and to those gentle- man is Feargus O'Connor; and it would be harmmen, and the secretaries, I exhibited the less if they confined their speculative opposition to banker's book, making them cast the debtor newspaper squils and conundrums, but when such and creditor side up, and showing the balance men as Mr Joshua Hobson undertake to expound bited the books connected with that paper from the first week, and upon them I think I mencing proceedings for the recovery of penalties, satisfied the deputation that there wasn't a the Attorney-General's consent shall be obtained. figure of mine; and upon which they expressed whole act there is no such provision—in fact, reputhered the measured terms themselves in no very measured terms.

be too minute in his explanation of the smallest assertion without some grounds, and I jogged item connected with the funds of the working my memory and said, 'Surely, William classes, and so particular am I in carrying all Prowting Roberts, in July, 1847, you consiforward to their credit that they have paid, that | dered the Joint Stock Companies' Act an imyou will find that I have debited myself with portant matter for consideration, and is it a sum of nearly 2001, which, contrary to my possible that you are the knobstick, and lawyer repeated entreaties, has been placed in the dif- Hobson is the authority?' So I turned to the 77th ferent banks in London to my credit, and clause of this same Act, printed in the People's which still remains there, although I have Legal Adviser, for July, 1847, and what did I find given you credit for the whole amount in the there? why, just this, and I'll read it for you :balance sheet.

and my duty is the mere administration of vame shall be and are hereby declared to be null and those funds, taking care that I receive value soid.

for all expended. And I now pray your atten- (Loud and continued cheering, followed the readhouses, built under my supervision, and that ever the people of any country were engaged a hundred houses built on account of a gentleman, whose time is too precious to admit of personal supervision, you have the astounding in this country—I'll not except one of any branch of hundred houses alone, saves you fifty-five pounds a house, or five thousand five hundred pounds; and house, or five thousand five hundred pounds; and houses, or five thousand five hundred houses houses. which, with God's blessing, I will, I shall have saved the Company the small item of five millions five as an authority by the judges; the man who m the hundred thousand pounds. Now what think you of that? nut that's not all. I save you an equal amount y performing every operation myself, from

Here, then, is the distinctive character of this undertaking. In every other instance the money of National Land Company, appointed to examine the Company is considered public property, a property accounts of Feargus O'Connor, Esq. M.P., the trea-plete registration of the company 'all contracts befrom which every one connected with the Company surer of the above Company, we have the greatest come illegal and lapse. (What is the meaning of a has a kind of prescriptive right to help himself, and satisfaction in declaring to our brother shareholders contract lapsing?) The original owners of the esall get afraid of each other; whereas, I am afraid of no man, and the crime with which I am chargeable is, that I have been more jealous and narticular to the country, that after carefully going through such accounts, we declare them to be not been sold, and penalties to the amount of correct. is, that I have been more jealous and particular about this Company's money than I have been about

the purchase of the Land to the location of the cc-

cupant.

life, and the Company, is this:-Firstly.—That I could not spend money luxuri-

Secondly.—That through the whole of life I have claration of Thomas Bailey, late proprietor of only valued money in proportion to the good I could cannot conclude without tendering to our highly re-

from that sum I would undertake, in ten years, to every means in our power repel such attacks regardmake myself the richest man in Europe, by purchas-Dastord, Northguam, November 1911, 1 nity of meeting you on the platform in the Ex. the retail market, and discharged of the necessity of the change Hall, Nettingham, on the evening of the submitting my management, or my balance sheet, to 27th ult., yet have I not been the less desirous on the criticism of Bailey, Hobson, the 'Whistler.'

on which I differ from you in respect of your proposed scheme for ameliorating the general condition our most holy of ail undertakings, that the poorof the British labouring class, by locating them in man-protecting press never assailed it until it took agricultural colonies, on the principles of your 'Land | such a firm hold of the minds of the working classes as to make it a terror to monopoly, and surely, from I propose, then, that we have a meeting in public the outset, the principle was precisely the same as

one, the influence of these colonies, supposing them | As long as we were mere talking Chartists a to be extensively established, on the moral, the in- bench of master magistrates could send us before a tellectual, and social condition of the industrial jury of master manufacturers, for riots, routs, sediclasses of this country, as well as on the wealth, the tion, conspiracy and tumult; they could send me to jail power, the prosperity, and real greatness of the for publishing other men's speeches, but they cannot send me to jail for publishing the receipts of other

of the audience, I propose that each party shall no- of the Northern Star—this day it has completed minate a Chairman, who shall, if they think proper, its tenth anniversary—and, however those who nominate an umpire. The audience to range on op- have lived luxuriously, and amassed money by it, may now undertake to show and prove the difficulties, the hazards, 'and hair breadth 'scapes' my objections to the Land Plan, for which purpose through which that popular life-boat has passed; I shall be allowed one hour and a half. You shall yet, however searching, diving, critical, or minute, then enter on the defence, being allowed a similar period of time, after which half an hour shall be devils who undertake to pourtray the vicissitudes I am fearful there is not time during your present through which the Northern Star has passed, and stay in Nottingham to complete the arrangements the calamities it has survived, will find that when nccessary for this discussion, though I am most the vial of their wrath is expended, they have not desirous that it should come off at as early a period named half, nor yet a twentieth part, while in the narrowness of their limited memories-only remarkable for fabrication—they appear to forget that no man has been so anxious, so ready, and so willing, at all times, to submit those difficulties to the world, and to develope my own pecuniary condition.

You will say that I have not performed an easy week's work, when I tell you that it is now nearly twelve o'clock on Thursday, and that from Monday night to this hour I have not been outside of this room, except to my bedroom, and that I have only eaten three meals; and that, from nine o'clock in and give me sufficient notice to enable me to travel the morning till twelve at night, I have been engaged in receiving deputations. Now is'nt that time worth something to the poor? I have stolen

penditure of your funds, and the enemy of I cannot however conclude this letter, without the principle involved in the Land Plan, when worsted in the conflict, abandons every objection to the balance sheet, surrenders every of wasteful expenditure. and gives up and that while I undertake to confine myself the denunciation of the principle, and is now strictly to the conditions laid down in Mr Bailey's satisfied to rest his opposition upon the effects letter, I will allow them to fire away at my character, that the Plan may have upon the moral, in- both public and private, through the whole of life. tellectual, and social condition of the people. And here allow me to make a distinction between Let me ask you if ever a more dishonest, or Mr Bailey and the other two; as regards Mr Bailey, more disreputable, or more disgraceful shuffle I have only to declare, that if one single insult is was resorted to by the greatest juggler? But offered to him during his address or reply, or if a from my acceptance of his challenge you will single unseeming exhibition of feeling is manilearn a valuable and a wholesome lesson—the fested, I will instantly leave the hall; and as I have lesson that I do not shrink from any inquiry ever sought for a full and fair discussion and investigation of every principle I have propounded, I will confine myself strictly to the points proposed to be discussed in Mr Bailey's letter-namely, 'The effects of the Land Plan upon the moral, intellectual and social condition of the working classes.' I am only too happy to meet a controversionalist, upon any subject connected with the Land Plan, and if pressed upon you the necessity of jealous, and Mr Bailey had informed me of what his Editor, Mr even suspicious, watching of your funds; and Walter Ellis, communicated before several gentleso particular am I upon this point—the want men yesterday—namely, that his information was deof particularity on which has been the rock rived from letters written by other parties-I would that every movement has been shivered upon have treated Mr Bailey in a very different manner -that last night, when presenting my banker's And here I now beg to tell that gentleman, that, book, the secretary's book-in which there is having had the courage and manliness to meet me, I not a figure of mine-and the balance sheets. bury all the past in oblivion. I shall meet him like to a deputation of the several secretaries of a gentleman, and treat him like a gentleman, and if this district, that I was the least impatient of he can suggest any possible improvement in the all, and the most anxious for the most search- Land Plan, I will receive it with gratitude, and

> from one of the two splendid speeches made by Mr Roberts on Monday night last. His last speech was an hour and a quarter's length, and never flagged for a moment on his audience; but, on the contrary, when about to close, he was requested to proceed, He said, and mark it :-

"Now, my friends, what is their disappointment, their antipathy, and their hatred to the fact, that they see that the people are determined not to be bamboozled, and that all that is necessary the face of the statement; first, the company is liato carry it out is confidence in one man, and that of 1,2001. due to me. Then, as my character, the law, then I feel a little indignity offered to my with regard to the "Northern Star" accounts, own trade, for I don't want you all to be lawyers. had been assailed in the "Mercury," I exhi- However, this gentleman has ventured a legal guess in diates the assertion wholesale. Well, I began to You will not suppose that a gentleman can think, that surely no man would make so broad an

LXXVII. And be it enacted, That it shall not be The wide range of accusation now adopted lawful for any Person to commence or prosecute any by our opponents is, that, being unable to keep my own accounts, I am not competent to keep yours: my answer is, that your accounts are not keep that the property of the prop not kept by me; that they are kept, firstly, by the Directors; secondly, by my London agent; thirdly, by my banker and broker; and, fourthly, by the overseer and bailiff. Hence, I have four checks upon those accounts, and my duty is the mere administration of

tion to the following curious and startling fact.

I have erected about 150 houses. They will not average 100% a house, with out-buildings.

My friend, Mr Allsop, has contracted for foremy clients, that the Miners' Attorney-General foremy clients, that the Miners' Attorney-General things for the above clause.)

(Loud and continued cheering, followed the reading of the above clause.) "Now," continued Mr Roberts, "lawyer Hobson appears to have a go at this holders. Now the first part of this suggestion adounts about 50,000 share-holders. Now the first part of this suggestion adounts about 50,000 share-holders. Now the first part of this suggestion adounts about 50,000 share-holders. Now the first part of this suggestion adounts about 50,000 share-holders. Now the first part of this suggestion adounts about 50,000 share-holders. Now the first part of this suggestion adounts about 50,000 share-holders. Now the first part of this suggestion adounts about 50,000 share-holders. Now the first part of this suggestion adounts about 50,000 share-holders. Now the first part of this suggestion adounts about 50,000 share-holders. Now the first part of this suggestion adounts about 50,000 share-holders. Now the first part of this suggestion adounts about 50,000 share-holders. Now the first part of this suggestion adounts about 50,000 share-holders. Now the first part of this suggestion adounts about 50,000 share-holders. Now the first part of this suggestion adounts about 50,000 share-holders. Now the first part of this suggestion adounts about 50,000 share-holders. Now the first part of this suggestion adounts about 50,000 share-holders. Now the first part of this suggestion adounts about 50,000 share-holders. Now the first part of this suggestion adounts about 50,000 share-holders. Now the first part of this suggestion adounts about 50,000 share-holders. The National Charles are shared to the National Charles and 50 share-holders are shared to the National Charles and 50 share-holders are shared to the National Charles and building a number of houses near Lincoln, is ready for him, and all other spies and informers, upon the very same scale—and beautiful whenever they feel disposed for a tilt, as I am dehouses they are too—and for these houses the termined that nothing shall be left undone on my cost for overseer, architect, and builder, is part, to uphold, defend, and assist this, the most about 1551.; so that if you take a hundred holy, the most glorious, the most heavenly cause

> Now, my friends, what say you to that? That comes from a man of the clearest legal perception in the monster indictment; the man who is received coal kings dread as the general jail deliverer; and with this observation I conclude.

Ever your fond and affectionate friend. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Nottingham, Thursday.

At a meeting of the undersigned members of the

thraidom under which we at present labour. We less of consequences. We have examined the Bank books, the secretary's book and the balance sheet, and find all to correspond, to the fraction, with the accounts and statements furnished by Mr O'Connor.

JAMES SWEET, Nottingham Branch.

JOHN WALL, ditto, ditto, JOHN LEY. Carrington ditto. ROBERT MOORE, Old Basford do, John Allroyd, ditto, ditto, James Saunders, New Radford ditto.

THE LAW AND THE LAND.

(From the 'Labourer' Magazine, for Nov.) [We commend this to the perusal of lawyers knobstick law.]

The assailants of the National Land Company All reference to balance sheets, or the detail of management of the colonies at present in existence, to be prohibited on this occasion, and the discussion be confined exclusively to principles.

To secure order, and guard as much as possible against exhibitions of undue partiality by any portion

All reference to balance sheets, or the detail of men's money. In fact, and I defy mortal man to feel and I defy mortal man to feel and I defy mortal man to deny it, I, of my single self, certainly aided by the greatent in existence, and thus blunders in public writer and teacher, and thus blunders in that a few pages devoted to this subject may not be unacceptable to our readers. To begin at the lead of which was a large deny it, I, of my single self, certainly aided by the gainting of Peterloo, and at the other end a large public writer and teacher, and thus blunders in public writer and teacher, writer of the day of the mark is to b that it, or its promoters, have violated the statute | ward for his own wrong. articles of provisional agreement. And even now companies may be established by any of the first in its legal aspect. three instruments above mentioned, as the act

ral thousand pounds. The penalties may be reco- and protection of a friendly society. The bill deeds be speedily brought to justice, and the people of to support that gentleman against the assaults of his

only erroneous in law, but also in fact.

First—The society is registered. Not completely, but provisionally registered; which the 'Whistler' resolved, as the most proper step to be taken, to seems to think is no registration whatever, as he make the association a joint-stock company, and to says, 'it is not registered;' and again, 'until re- bring it within the provisions of the Act 7 and 8 gistered it is not a company.' In this also he is Vic. c. 110. wrong, if he means it is not a company until completely registered, for it became one on provisional registration. To show this it is only necessary to refer to their powers at such a stage, and to meantime, purchases were made under legal advice, proved that they had returned eight out of the twelve the 23rd section of 7th and 8th Vic., c. 110, in the name of one individual. whereby it is enacted, that 'on the provisional reon complete registration, the company becomes in-

registered at any time

Thirdly—In this lawyer's opinion innumerable penalties have been incurred by the company, or fore they were completely registered. In the very he attacks Mr O'Connor because he has purchased the land in his own name, and as if it were for himself. There is, therefore, a gross inconsistency on

the company. We are not aware of any law prohibiting the purchase of land by an individual, as such, at any period, or under any circumstances, or the allotment of land by him to any number of persons that he may think proper. If it were otherwise all landowners who have bought their estates, or who have let them out to tenants, or allotted them in small or large parcels, would have violated the law. The joint-stock company's act was never intended to apply, nor does it apply, to such

We would refer this writer, for his information in other cases, to a late statute, which appears to have escaped his notice, the 10th and 11th Vic., c. 78. which repeals many of the penalties which are imposed by the statute, 7th and 8th Vic., c. 110 in

registered; but if he did not devise it, the land would go to his next of kin, or if he devised it to the company not completely registered, he must devise it separately, perhaps, to about 50,000 share-holders. Now the first part of this suggestion adthing for an opponent to admit, though presently, we shall see he states that the original owners of the and took his seat. property, from whom it was purchased. may resume it, and all contracts now made relating to it will be void, even if the company be completely registered.

In the latter branches of the above proposition this writer has conveniently overlooked very important facts. First, that the land purchased is conveyed to the allottees, as so many individuals, as soon as possible after it has been purchased, and, therefore, that Mr O'Connor is then divested of all property and title in it. Secondly, that it may be devised to one trustee for numerous parties. the trust reposed in Mr O'Connor, and see that the parties beneficially entitled to the land became possessed of it. If I am employed as a land agent by five hundred persons, or any number, and am entrusted with their funds to purchase land for them, and do so purchase it, in equity it is their and not my property.

not been sold, and penalties to the amount of Tanner:-

The one view that I wish you to take of me, my the writers in the Dispatch, Lloyd's paper, the Globs, and the Company, is this:—

Firstly.—That I could not spend money the property will only attend to make the property of the writers in the Dispatch, Lloyd's paper, the Globs, pletely registering the company! If they are legal end being the social and political emancipation of the newspapers, so far from preventing our now, it seems strange that illegality should be improved by Mr Flood and seconded by Mr Pearonward progress, will only stir up to greater exer- parted to them by doing what the act requires. tions, in order to emaneipate ourselves from the This is new law. It will also be observed, that That cannot conclude without tendering to our highly respected treasurer our grateful thanks, and we assure him, that come weal, or come woe, we are determined to hold his and our enemies responsible for their acts, and if they dare to use any unjustible to make the land; but, even if it throughout this passage the writer assumes that bounded confidence in Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., Association in this town, meet every Tuesday evolution and declaring our sympathy for him, under the vile association in this town, meet every Tuesday evolution in the chair persons of a corrupt press.

That the sincere thanks of this meeting are due, and the company do not purchase the land; but, even if it given, to Mr Wilkinsen, for his able conduct in the chair given, to Mr Wilkinsen, for his able conduct in the chair given, to Mr Wilkinsen on all occasions in goodly number of political and other works. throughout this passage the writer assumes that bounded confidence in Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., means in order to injure us through him, we will by ever otherwise, the above conclusion by no means in our power renel such attacks record.

Sometimes of the constant of the control of follows. Supposing, for the argument, that the the cause of human freedom. promoters had infringed the statute; the only result would be that they might be liable for penal- ties are in existence, as well as where they are not. Now sult would be that they might be liable for penal-ties, but their contracts would not be void. The is the time, the favoured child of Chartism, (the Na. seven o'clock, at the Ship 1nn, Church 1 are ties, but their contracts would not be void. The original owners could not recover the property. It is well established in law that, even under an illegal contract, where money has been paid or land conveyed, it cannot be recovered again.

an action be brought to carry into effect an unexecuted contract, the illegality thereof is a defence; yet, after it is once executed, a party to the contract, and the illegality of it, cannot on that ground render it null. No party would be allowed Hobson and 'Whistler,' as an answer to their to avoid his own deed by stating that he had been received the purchase money for so doing, but that Mr Walker, Charlestown, on Saturday evening, Nov. party to the violation of a statute, that he had have, among other numerous assertions, declared now he would like to have the land also, as a re-

formed under various instruments, viz.:—1. By act of Parliament. 2. By royal charter. 3. By letters natent. 4. By deeds of settlement. 5. By

moters were anxious to avoid every unnecessary Hunt the man who never deceived the people. Drank town created the greatest excitement, and our meet.

formation of fraudulent companies, and to obtain a who were not in any way connected with the pro- ened community appreciate the wisdom and value to the meeting, the number was eighty-one. The registry or account of all companies. It expressly ject. The rules were settled by these counsel, who of it, devote entirely their energies to its support, of this district in two years and a quarter, amount of this requirements of this cast man briefly be friendly or benefit so the finally or benefit so the finally or benefit as a until it is numbered with the statutes of this great to company should be enrolled as a until it is numbered with the statutes of this great to company should be enrolled as a until it is numbered with the statutes of this great to company should be enrolled as a until it is numbered with the statutes of this great to company should be enrolled as a until it is numbered with the statutes of this great to company should be enrolled as a until it is numbered with the statutes of this great to company should be enrolled as a until it is numbered with the statutes of this great to company should be enrolled as a until it is numbered with the statutes of this great to company should be enrolled as a until it is numbered with the statutes of this great to company should be enrolled as a until it is numbered with the statutes of this great to company should be enrolled as a until it is numbered with the statutes of this great to company should be enrolled as a until it is numbered with the statutes of this great to company should be enrolled as a until it is numbered with the statutes of this great to company should be enrolled as a until it is numbered with the statutes of this great to company should be enrolled as a until it is numbered with the statutes of this great to company should be enrolled as a until it is numbered with the company should be enrolled as a until it is numbered with the company should be enrolled as a until it is numbered with the company should be enrolled as a until it is numbered with the company should be enrolled as a until it is numbered with the company should be enrolled as a until it is numbered with the company should be enrolled as a until it is numbered cieties. The requirements of this act may briefly be stated to be, that companies coming within it should be formed by deed, should be first provisionally religious and the companies of this act may briefly be friendly or benefit society. Mr Tidd Pratt, who is stated to be, that companies coming within it should be formed by deed, should be first provisionally religious and the companies coming within it should be first provisionally religious and the companies coming within it should be first provisionally religious and the companies coming within it should be first provisionally religious and the companies coming within it should be first provisionally religious and the companies coming within it should be first provisionally religious and the companies coming within it should be first provisionally religious and the companies coming within it should be first provisionally religious and the companies coming within it should be first provisionally religious and the companies coming within it should be first provisionally religious and the companies coming within it should be first provisionally religious and the companies coming within it should be first provisionally religious and the companies coming within it should be first provisionally religious and the companies coming within it should be first provisionally religious and the companies coming within it should be first provisionally religious and the companies coming within it should be first provisionally religious and the companies coming within it should be first provisionally religious and the companies coming within it should be first provisionally religious and the companies coming within it should be first provisionally religious and the companies coming within it should be first provisionally and the companies coming within it should be first provisionally and the companies coming within it should be first provisionally and the companies coming within it should be first provisionally and the companies coming within the companies coming within a c be formed by deed, should be first provisionally registered, and then completely registered. There is no time fixed for complete registration to take place, but if certain acts are done before such registration, penalties will be incurred by the promoters of the non-electors and the purpose of enrolling such societies, decided that this association, and may Feargus O'Connor Esq., make it a happy home ation—so novel in its principle, and so extensive in its contemplative operations—did not come within the its contemplative operations, of the statutes relating the intention, or provisions, of the statutes relating to friendly societies. His own individual opinion to the purpose of enrolling such societies, decided that this association, and may Feargus O'Connor Esq., make it a happy home m tration, penalties will be incurred by the promoters of the company.

The legal charge against the Land Company is

The democratic gentlemen who have the company is

The democratic gentlemen who have the company is to friendly societies. His own individual opinion non-elected, may the one soon have power, the other privileges.' Responded to by Mr John Smith. Toast sixth:—'The democratic gentlemen who have founded, the money having been paid in July presented that privileges.' Toast sixth:—'The democratic gentlemen who have to the ballot taking place in August (The company). Increase against the Land Company is thus stated by 'One who has whistled at the plough;' and it is a great pity he ever was taken from it. He must have been the plough-boy who whistled as he went for want of thought.' He certainly was not cut out for a lawyer. We give his own words:—

'The society,' he says, 'is not yet registered...

'The democratic gentlemen who have been that a more limited construction was to be put upon these statutes than he himself had thought requisite, and, of course, he was bound by the judicial holding. The report of the delegates appointed to inspect the Northern Star, the only luminary that enlightens to the statutes, provided that could be done without sacrificing the essential principle of Bolivar and George Washington, and the independent of the independent of the independent of the statutes of the sign of the says, 'is not yet registered... Mr Thomas Bailey, **Mercury Office, Nottingham.**
Now, my friends, I invite you—nay, I implore you—to read the above letter of Mr Thomas Bailey with care and attention, and from it you will learn that the assailer of mit you will learn that the will have the following all the time transition the sate of the association. They were remodelled, and again letters, to anto the done without sacrifcing the essential principle of the association. They were mendeled, and again letters, to r the infringement of its clauses, the penalties varying from £5. to £25. each; every one of which the Friendly Societies' Acts, so as to include the for reform, who stood exposed to the wanton and ceedings.' This branch meet at the Good Intent

> vered as soon as they are registered, but not sooner, as it is not until then a company.'
>
> Now, in the above extract there are as many blunders as can possibly be stuffed into an equal number of words. The statements made are not converged to exclude the Land Company—that still are provided to exclude the Land Company—that still it was not supposed to come under the denomina—the associate.
>
> The only of deds be speedily brought to justice, and the people of to support that gentleman against the assaults of his deds be speedily brought to justice, and the people of to support that gentleman against the assaults of his enemies.
>
> England be the jury? Responded to by Mr James of this branch was held on Friday last, when the following of this branch was held on Friday last, when the following of this branch was held on Friday last, when the following of this branch was held on Friday last, when the following of this branch was held on Friday last, when the following of this branch was held on Friday last, when the following of this branch was held on Friday last, when the following of this branch was held on Friday last, when the following of this branch was held on Friday last, when the following of the statements made are not lieved, to exclude the Land Company—that still dedds be speedily brought to justice, and the people of to support that gentleman against the assaults of his enemies.
>
> Gallashiels.—The first quarterly meeting of this branch was held on Friday last, when the following of this branch was held on Friday last, when the following of this branch was held on Friday last, when the following of this branch was held on Friday last, when the following of this branch was held on Friday last, when the following of this branch was held on Friday last, when the following of this branch was held on Friday last, when the following of this branch was held on Friday last, when the following of this branch was held on Friday last, when the following of this branch was held on Friday last, when the following of thi tion of a friendly society.

Counsel were again consulted, and then it was

The deed was prepared as soon as possible; the company were provisionally registered; Mr Dun-

Thus, the only law in existence of which the gistration of any company being certified, it shall company were permitted to avail itself, was brought be lawful for the promoters of any company so to bear upon it; but, for want of proper machinery, registered to act provisionally, while, by section 25, under the statute to conduct so huge an affair as sien and moved down Queen street to the house of David Barris, auditors; the Land Company-from the magnitude of its the indefatigable Cavell, where nine cheers were corporated. Probably the writer was not aware of constitution and operations—from the vast number given for the Central Committee. Mr Whilley lecture will be delivered on the Land and Charter, the difference which prevails between a company of members, and the distances at which they reside then briefly addressed the assemblage, after which on the oth instant. and a corporation, and thus was led to mistake one from each other—delay and difficulty in the com— the people departed to their homes, highly delighted plete registration of the company, have unavoidably Secondly—He says that the society cannot now occurred. As one instance, among many, it may be registered. As we have said, it is registered be sufficient to state, that the deed must be signed all, and the most anxious for the most searching inquiry. I showed to that deputation
every item set down from the secretary's book,

There a sentence

| Drovisionary in a provisionary in a provisionally. And we repeat, that a company may by at least one-fourth of the subscribers, before a to see the reference to the act, and the section of tween 8,000 and 9,000 persons, scattered throughout

it, that prevents a company from being completely the country! Notwithstanding, however, all these obstacles, the deed has now received almost every signature that is required; and, in a few weeks, the company will be completely registered, and an ap-plication be made to the Board of Trade, under the ts promoters, by their having purchased land be- statute, to enable the company to hold lands in the names of their trustees. Such is our legal statements same article from which we have made an extract, of the matter, so far as it comes within the scope of following resolution was moved by Mr Morgan, the present article.

In concluding these remarks we would observe. that, for the purpose of preventing fraudulent schemes and bubble speculations, as far as they can the face of the statement; first, the company is liable to penalties for having purchased the land; but mistake to suppose that complete registration is the presently it appears, on his own, showing, that not material point. Provisional registration of comthe company, but Mr O'Connor has purchased it. | panies is the most important part. It was so intended How is this to be reconciled? We know not, but to be by the statute (7 and 8 Vic., c. 110), and it is &c,, the following resolution was carried with enthuthis we know; that with a due regard to the state well known that railway companies seluom, it ever, of the law, and the difficulties that occurred to the company, the land has been bought in Mr O'Con
or the law, and the difficulties that occurred to the company, the land has been bought in Mr O'Con
or s name, conveyed to him, and allotted by him. nor's name, conveyed to him, and allotted by him.

It is not held by the company, but by him or the allottees in their individual character. The fabric raised by this imaginative writer, therefore, falls to the ground. No penalties whatever have been in. quired on provisional registration, by section 5 of curred, nor can any, therefore, be recovered. On the Joint Stock Companies' Act. It was to give this complete registration the land may be conveyed to the company. We are not every effective that the act was chiefly passed. This purpose is answered by provisional registration alone. Whoever will turn to the act of parliament may satisfy himself on these points.

Chartist Intelligence.

DEVONSHIRE. - The delegates of the several localitics in this county, assembled on Sunday week, at Havili's Temperance Hotel, Exeter. Mr Thomas Hotel, of Barnstaple; Mr James Edwards, Teign-Flood, of Barnstaple; Mr James Edwards, Teignmoath; Mr W. M. Tanner, Totness; Mr John Cooke, Newton Abbot; Messrs Thomas Pearson, and S. B. Wuodley, Torquay; Messrs Wilkinson and O'Brien, Exeter; Mr O'Brien represented the

Chartists of Plymouth. The following resolutions were carried:-Proposed by Mr O'Brien, and seconded by Mr

That W. J. P. Wilkinson, Esq., take the chair. Proposed by Mr Tanner, and seconded by Mr That Mr O'Brien be the secretary of the meeting, Proposed by Mr Flood, and seconded by Mr

At this period of the proceedings, a delegate ar-Proposed by Mr Cook, and seconded by Mr Edwards:That W. J. P. Wilkinson, Esq , be president.

Proposed by Mr Flood, and seconded by Mr Wood-That Mr James Edwards be treasurer.

Proposed by Mr Flood, and seconded by Mr Cook :-That Mr P. J. O'Brien be the secretary. Proposed by Mr Tanner, and seconded by Mr Edwards :-

That a correspondence be opened with the general se-And thirdly, that in any event equity would enforce proper officer, send for the number of cards, &c., re- M'Grath and Mr Dalrymple. quired to the county secretary. Proposed by Mr Flood, and seconded by Mr Woodley :-

> of the National Charter Association, and that one-fourth of the amount contributed be sent quarterly, (commencing next Christmas,) to the central officers, for the purpose of providing lecturers' tracts, &c., to further the cause of Chartism. That the delegates now assembled do earnestly recom-

mend to each locality, the immediate adoption of such means as shall tend to carry out the foregoing resolu-Proposed by Mr O'Brien, and seconded by Mr

That we cannot separate without recording our un-

That we carnestly intrent of the several localities in around your county association; pear in mind, that by co-operation the greatest next to appoint trustees and other officers. conveyed, it cannot be recovered again.

The law will not assist parties to an illegal contract, either to enforce or rescind it. Although, if vail, our principles need only to be known to be advantaged.

NORTHUMBERIAND AND DURINA.—A district delegation of difficulties can be surmounted, aid in the agitation of gate meeting of members of the National Land Company in the Counties of Northumberland and Dorman.

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In the cause of truth, faithfully yours. W. J. P. WILKINSON, President.

JAMES EDWARDS, Treasurer. PATRICK JOSEPH O'BBIEN, Secretary.

6th, to celebrate the birth of that great patriot. The room was decorated with all the portraits of characters of the day, at the head of which was a large George-street. statement relating to the Land Company, regarded by Mr James Dewsnay, in his usual masterly style. Song:—'Ye wealth producers, by J. Bardsley. The Mr John Edwards, attended at Barnsley with the second toast was :- The immortal memory of Henry monster deed. The appearance of the deed in the In that year a statute was passed (7 and 8 Vic. 110), for 'the registration, incorporation, and regulation of joint-stock companies.' The object of this statute, amongst others, was to prevent the formation of fraudulent companies, and to obtain a who were not in any way connected with the pro-

streets with flags, banners. &c. The working men's committees worked from the opening of the poll until candidates started, being a majority of two over the Whigs and Tories united. When this announcement was made, the thousands assembled to ascertain the result, gave a cheer which made the 'welkin ring.' The vast assemblage then formed in process.

The vast assemblage then formed in process. ring.' The vast assemblage then formed in procesat the victory they had achieved.

addressed a spirited public meeting at the Paragon

of confidence in F. O'Connor, Esq., M.P., was supported by Messrs Lucas, Fussell, Turner, Harris, Hernby, and Arnott, and Arno Hernby, and Arnott, and carried unanimously.

NATIONAL VICTIM COMMITTEE.-Mr Simpson, the secretary, acknowledges the sum of 6s., second subscription from the Camberwell locality, for Mr Barrow, of Manchester.

GREENWICH.-At the usual weekly meeting the seconded by Mr Weatherhead, and carried:, That the members of this branch subscribe the sum of neration of the accretary, for his past services. twopence each, towards assisting Mr O'Connor in bringing the Manchester Examiner to justice. N.B.—In future the weekly meetings will be held every Wednesday (instead of Tuesday) evening, of by this meeting. at Mr Paris's, Cold Bath.

Norwich.-At a public meeting of the Chartists. siasm :- That the thanks of this meeting be given to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., for his spirited and PATCH, with all the other papers, that in spite of all demnify him for any cost he may be at for defending himself against their calumny and slander.

CENTRAL REGISTRATION AND ELECTION COMMITTEE. Receipts from October 29th, to November 5th:-Winlaton, per Edward Summendine, 8s. 2d; JAMES

Tower Hancers.—A public meeting was held at the Sir Walter Scott, on Sunday evening, N v. 7th, auditors; Archibald Walker, secretary. Also, that for the purpose of hearing a lecture from Mr W. netwithstanding the base attacks brought, a vote of Dixon, on the Land Movement, &c. From some cause or other, Mr Dixon did not make his appearance*, but the meeting was ably addressed by Mr John Sidaway, late of France, who defended the land Movement from the columnics of the press.

[* Mr Divon was, we believe, in the country sui e-intending the signing of the Company's Deed.'-Ed. N. 8.1

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

Nevember 21st, at half-past twelve at noon, when that the meeting nights should be Monday, from delegates from Bradford, Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax, eight to half-past nine, at the house above-Huddersfield, Dewsbury, Elland, Holmfirth, Keigh-ley, Littletown, Queenshend, Hebden-bridge, Sower-

Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road. moved the following resolution, and Mr T. Howard, Assembly Rooms, 83. Dean-street, Soho.—Mr seconded it :-Philip M'Grath will deliver a lecture on the inutility That this meeting having watched Mr O'Connor's and injustice of death punishments, on Sunday career for a number of years, are convinced that his h evening next, November 14th, at half-past seven character is unimpeachable, and that his object is precisely. At the conclusion of the lecture a discrotary, and that each town in the country through its cussion on the subject is expected between Mr

tional Co operative Benefit Society. On Monday evening Mr Keneally will vindicate of this branch, a vote of thanks was passed to all the Irish Parliament, in presence of the Irish Con-Rider, for his straigthforward evidence at the Man Rider, for h the Irish Parliament, in presence of the Irish Con-

On Tuesday evening the National Registration and Central Election Committee will meet for dis-

same time and place. Mr EDMUND STALLWOOD will lecture at the Globe

Correct.

We are, therefore, of opinion that the attacks made by the 'Whistler' in the Hanckester Examiner, Mr Thomas Bailey in the Nottingham Mercury, also

Tanner:

Tanner:

Tanner:

Tanner:

That we most heartly rejoice at the great progress the building a great end; that half-past seven precisely.

Tanner:

Tanner:

Tanner:

That we most heartly rejoice at the great progress the building a great end; that half-past seven precisely.

Limehouse.—On Monday evening, at eight pra-cisely, Mr E. Stallwood will deliver a public address at the Brunswick Hall, Ropemaker's-walk. Sub-ject:—Progression. To commence at eight o'clock

precisely. Torquay.—The members of the National Charles

Bury.—This branch will meet at the Sessions Room, behind the Albion Hotel, near the New Mar. Hull.—The members of the Land Company meet

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM —A district dele kin, Mill Pit, Shiney Row, Durham, on Sunday, November 14th, at eleven in the forencon. A dela gate meeting of members of the National Charter Association in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, will be held in the house of M. Jude, Cook Hunt's Birthday at Ashton.-A number of the Inn, Head-of-the-Side, Newcastle, on Sunday, Nov. 1 st, at two o'clock in the afternoon. disciples of the immortal Hunt met at the house of

Salvord -- On Sunday next a lecture will h delivered in the Chartist room, Bank-street, Great

Pational Land Company.

BARNSLEY -Mr Clark, one of our directors, and

Thomas Paine, will take place at the house of Mr ston, secretary; Robert Dalgliesh and William James Higson. Cotton street, Ashton-under-Lyne, January 29th, 1848.

Trater, auditors. A vote of confidence in F. O'Connor, Esq. M.P., was unanimously adopted.

THE LATE CHARTIST VICTORY AT SHEFFIELD.—On Monday the 1st inst, the day of the struggle for municipal power, the Chartists turned out in gollant style, with two full bands of music, and paraded the streets with flags, banners for The realist and prove their charges. A nicht more invited to prove their charges. to prove their charges. A night was appointed, when a few of them came forward, and the case was

MERTHYR TYDVIL. - A branch of the National Land Company has been commenced at H. Evans's house, Rees Davis and Thomas Evans, treasurers. A

According to announcement Mr Evan Lewis delihe people departed to their homes, highly delighted to the vered an interesting lecture at the weekly meeting of the second branch, held at the Chandlers' Arms, Nantey Gwenith Gate. He spoke for an hour and a quarter, and gave great satisfaction. Next Monday evening Mr William Gould will deliver a lecture. Easington Lane.—Saturday, November 6th, this

> correct. Proposed and seconded :--That the secretary's salary of 5s. for the ensuing three

Proposed and seconded :-That J. Hunter be re-elected as secretary. Proposed and seconded: -That each member pay threepence towards the remu-

Proposed and seconded:-That the resolutions passed by the delegates, on Sunday, the 17th of October, at Easington-lane, be approved

Proposed and seconded :-That Mr J. Hunter represent this branch at the forth coming county delegate meeting, to be held at Shineyrow, on Sunday, Nov. 14th inst.

The secretary was then instructed to convey the heartfelt thanks and gratitude of this meeting to our honourable leader and zealous bailiff, Feargus O'Con-HANILTON.—A general meeting of the members of

the Land Company was held on the 1st inst., when it was stated that the treasurer's, scrutineer's, and secretary's books, had been found correct. The following office bearers were elected :- James Res president ; John Wilson, treasurer ; John Pettigrew, scrutineer; John Thomas and Hugh Smith, seven miles from Sheffield, for the purpose of explain-

ing the principles of the National Land Company likewise to form a branch. The meeting was held at the Blacksmitks' Arms—Mr Wood, an enthusiastic young democrat, was unanimously called upon to preside. After the chairman had opened the proceedings, the meeting was addressed by Messis Holmes, Jackson, Seward, Cavill, Goddard, Jones, and others; after which it was moved by Mr Jessop seconded by Mr Benjamin Worsley, and unanimously The West Riding Delegate Meeting will be carried, 'That a branch of the National Land Combeld at Butterworth-buildings, Bradford, on Sunday, pany be formed here.' It was likewise arranged by the sunday of the sun

MERTHYR TYDVIL. - Just formed The Emmel are requested to attend, or by letter addressed to Brigade branch, No. 3, Court-street, Nov. 8th, S. That we form a County Association in cornexion with William Lacy, Cleckheaton, near Leeds, West G. Thomas in the chair. It was unanimously he National Charter Association.

Riding. Tower Hamlets.—Mr M'Grath will lecture on Sunday, (to-morrow,) at the Sir Walter Scott, lecture will be delivered on Monday, the 15th installecture will be delivered on Monday. opposite Northampton-street, Cambridge-road, at by Mr G. Morgan on the Charter,

PADIHAM -On Sunday, the 31st of October, A South London Chartist Hall.—Mr O'Brien will public meeting was held in the Odd Fellow's Hall lecture on Sunday evening next; subject: 'The Anti-Gold Law League, its objects and operations.' A social meeting will take place on Wednesday evening, November 24.

Sovers Town—On Sunday evening next; subject: 'The about 300 persons were present, Mr Butterworth, of Burnley, was called to the chair. The meeting was need in the Odd Fellow's new about 300 persons were present, Mr Butterworth, of Burnley, was called to the chair. The meeting was need in the Odd Fellow's new about 300 persons were present, Mr Butterworth, of Burnley, was called to the chair. The meeting was need in the Odd Fellow's new about 300 persons were present, Mr Butterworth, of Burnley, was called to the chair. The meeting was need in the Odd Fellow's new about 300 persons were present, Mr Butterworth, of Burnley, was called to the chair. The meeting was need in the Odd Fellow's new about 300 persons were present, Mr Butterworth, of Burnley, was called to the chair. The meeting was need in the Odd Fellow's new about 300 persons were present, Mr Butterworth, of Burnley, was called to the chair. The meeting was need in the Odd Fellow's new about 300 persons were present, Mr Butterworth, of Burnley, and Parkent and Park Somers Town.—On Sunday evening next Mr Steb- tersall recommended and defended the Land Scheme. bing of Highgate, will deliver an address, on the adar and replied to the objections that had been made by vantages of the Land Plan over Emigration, at the the press, Hobson, and the 'Whistler.' Mr J. Hull.

elevate the toiling millions of this country.

The motion was put and carried unanimously. The The Westminster Chartist locality will meet at tersall delivered a lecture in the same hall, Mr John plants of the same hall plants of the same hall plants of the sa Proposed by Mr Flood, and seconded by Mr Woodley:—

That payments be made in accordance with the rales of the National Charter Association, and that one-fourth

That payments be made in accordance with the rales of the National Charter Association, and that one-fourth

The National Charter Association, and that one-fourth

The National Charter Association and the

MERTHYR TYDYIL -At a meeting of the members chester meeting. A subscription has been spened to d aid the prosecution of the Manchester Examiner.

Printed by DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16, Great Windmillian street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, at the Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Priprietor of Office, in the same Street and Parish, for the Priprietor of FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P., and published is by WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles-street, New York don-street, Walworth, in the parish of St. Mary, 16, ngton, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of High Market, In the